THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 7TII, 1896.

NUMBER 15

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Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 2, Rua General Camara, as to the following:

Diceven, R.—A resident in Rio for some three months post. Information desired as to his whereabouts, Dewrond, John.—Was last heard of about ten years ago, his whereabouts

ms whereabouts

Appula, Walter — Was living some time since with
Sendor Mannice Hauetoff, Fazenda da Bella Allianga, Vargen
Alegre, state of Rio, Infamuation required as to his whereabouts.

MERCICA, Fotinato-Melece; was lately here on board one of Het Majeuy's ships belonging to the Signation on of Het Majeuy's ships belonging to the Signation on the left his ship and was staying of hosepits, belonging-to the left his ship and was staying of hosepits belonging to the Signation Onto, Frederick-Empineer, of Newcestleen Tyne, England, Lett innue several years ago. His relations then that he lovely the did yellon-dever. Can anyone funish any information respecting lim! Titlah, or Tutuk, Malthias—Native of Ireland. When last head of the was engaged in mising in Bazik. Empirities made about hos from Lonia, Mich. Will hear very good news on calling at the Consultate-General.

Yarts, George—Passenger per s. s. Noria, hadding in Rio.

news on cataing at the Constitute-General,
'Yarus, George —Passenger per s. r/kerin, banding in Rio
March 4th: mas botton! for S. Joàn (t'El-Rey, lint has never
appeared thee;
Rio de Janeiro, March 19th, 1896

Official Directory

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State of the State of the

WEST COAST ITEMS.

-The cartiquake shocks in Chili have con-ied up to the 6th inst., but with greatly di-

—The cartiquake shocks in Chili have continued up to the 6th inst, but with greatly diminished intensity,
—The Cluban government has called in its military officers who have been loza'ed at distant points of the country.
—The liberal party in Chili has nominated D, Frederico Errazuria as its emilitate for the presidency. The conservative can lidate is said to be D, Vicente Reyes.
—According to mail advices the Transanding

points of the country.

—The liberal party in Chili has nominated D. Frederico Erizuria as its embiliate for the presidency. The conservative can lidate is said to he D. Vicente Reyes.
—According to mail advices the Transandine railway has been embargeed by vatious Chilian hanks, who are creditors of that enterprise to an aggregate of £85,600.
—The Chilian government has resolved upon the construction of additional furifications in virtius pants of the country. It will be interesting to see at what price the next Chilian loan will be taken in London.
—The Lina journalists are trying to improve the relations between Pend and Chili he esponsing the Argentine claim in the homolary dispute. It would be wiser, perhaps, were the vice of the construction of the construction of the construction has been any call for the impreschment—or even the diamistal—of the Chilian binds of the Chilian minister in Bolivia, they call for the impreschment—or even the diamistal—of the Chilian minister in Bolivia, they which is the own over international affairs of the Chilian minister in Bolivia, they which is the own over international affairs which which is the formation of the compress rejected as percupturily. The veil of my terry which is the own over international affairs where which spring as much from indelence and ignorance as from discret on—are accountable for morance as from discret on—are accountable for morance as from discret on—are accountable for morance and from discret on—are accountable for morance and found the present between the present of the proposition of the first own of the proposition of the defeit of the proposition of the defeit of the proposition of the defeit of the proposition of the present of the present of the proposition of the present of the pres

estimates, and the revenue has not a corresponding clasticity. Valparative Review, March 15th.

From The Chilian Times, March 15th.

THE VALPARAISO EARTHQUAKES.

Many years have classed since the inhabitants of this city have been subjected to so severe an ordeal as that through which they have just passed. Roughly stated, during eighty-faur hours the ground under their feet has never cased trembing, whilst earthquake shocks, undulating and vertical, have succeeded each other with alarming frequency, some of these phenomena having very nearly attained the proportions that would have converted them into great public calamities. Fortunately, however, the city has been spared this infletion, and though the trial has been a severe one it is a source of no little thankfalues in all that the trying ordeal has been passed through without loss of life, and, comparatively speaking, with but little damage to property.

In Saurday's issue of the Chilian Timer an account is given of three earthquakes which occurred on Friday at 344 a. m., 5 14 a. m., and 3.25 a. m. respectively; the last mentioned being accompanied by a great noise. During the repercived, occurred at 1.9 ni. 3.40 p. m., and 3.45 p. m. At 9.05 p. m. another shock, somewhat stronger han the preceding, occurred, and had the effect of certain a very general feeling of apprehension. But the climax was reached at 9.44 p. m., local time, when a wilent shock, or rather a series of five shocks, vertical and undulatory, accompanied with a great noise, and lasting fully two minutes, occurred ereating intense alarm. In an instant all the street were filed with anxious people, alarm depicted on their connenances, and a rey to the gravest apprehensive or more sangaine, hesitated to adopt this course, and they re-entered their homes, taking the precaution, loower, to leave the means of egress free. All hesitation disappeared, however, shortly after wards with the occurrence of two more smart shocks, one at 11.22 p. m., and the other at 11.35

p. m., and from this time no one throught of re-maining indoors, and much less of retiring to rest. From this time onwards shocks occurred in repla-saccession and an anxious time was passed till

snecession and an anxious time was passen unidadylight. From midnight until 6.50 a. m., that is to say, in bately seven hours, fourteen shocks of considerable intensity, occurred in the following order: —12.09 a. m.; 12.42; 12.47; 1.15; 1.22; 1.40; 2.00; 3.12; 2.20; 3.55; 3.25; 3.43; 5.00; and 6.50. During these seven anxious hours the streets, the sidewalks, the squares, the Grand Avenida, the Avenida the Avenida, the Avenida and Daron statutors, view and apprehensive. Some found a temporary testing place in Bellavist and Baron statutors, view and apprehensive. Some found a temporary testing place in Bellavist and Baron statutors, view of the work of the sides the shocks just here deads to make the sides the shocks just the classification of the sides the shocks just the classification of the sides the shocks just the cumerated the week and minor ones, but after the shock of 6.30 a. m., on Saturday, thee was comparative repuise till 7 n.m., when a mild, but long slake occurred.

During the remaided of the day, exclusive of the shake just mentioned, there were thirteen slocks in the following order: 9.20 a. m.; 9.46; 9.50; 10.05; 10.07; 10.45; 6 p. m.; 6.30; 7.30; 8.00; 8.45; 9.20; and 9.25. There were slocks in the following order in the remainder of Saturday night but, on the which, the hours present slocks in the following under the remainder of Saturday night but, on the which, the hours present slocks in the following that, and the following of the same proper were shock was felt on Friday night at a quarter hefore ten o'clock many people, and the safety and the safety of squares, open spaces, Bellavista station and the Grand Avenida, where in the seate proposed to their residences, or those who were afraid to remain in their dwellings sought the safety of squares, open spaces, Bellavista station and the Grand Avenida, where in the seate pr

the theates who pasic in such places, which in many eases have often produced awful catastrophies.

While there are many cases of great prostration and sickness caused by the extreme strain on the nerves after the shocks, happily there have only licent two deaths so far as reported. These were that of a gentleman named Ignacio Vasquez, who was suffering from heart disease, and the effect produced upon him by the first slock caused death while he was uent the Santa Lucia Park. The other was that of a woman named Micaela death while he was uent the Santa Lucia Park. The other was that of a woman named Micaela Salas do Crellana, living then the sharp shock was felt about four o'clock, a policeman named Dorottoe Quitos, on the beat in Theatre-street, got such a fright that he made tracks for the open space in the Gran Avenida, which is at present being planted with trees and holes are dug for receiving the same. In his anxiety to get elear of any falling bricks from the houses he evidently did not look where he was running and fell into one of these holes, about twiev feet deep. While he was whistling for his mates (who could not make out where the sound proceeded from) another shock came and shock the loose earth about him, causing the poor fellow to feel that he was to be buried alive. At length his comrades discovered his woefful pilgt and had him hauled out more dead than alive with fright.

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From A Nova Revista for March

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Few questions of international impor-

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Few questions of international importance are attracting more attention at the present moment than the declaration made by President James Monroe in 1823 in regard to European intelerence in American affairs, which is popularly known as "The Monroe Doctrine." And, at the same time, few questions of such paramount importance have been less understood and more persistently misinterpreted. In its letter and spirit the Monroe Doctrine is nothing more than a declaration of policy. It has never been confirmed by any congressional act or resolution up to the time of President Cleveland's message on the boundary dispute between British Giniana and Venezuela, nor has it ever been officially recognized by any foreign power or in any treaty hetween the United States and a foreign power. On the contrary, the American congress has refused more than once to affirm, or apply its declarations.

As a declaration of policy, the Monroe Doctrine is sound and justifiable—but only within the hounds clearly expressed by President Monroe himself. Within such bounds it then had the cordial support of Great Britain and has received the endorsement and approval of many prominent British statesmen since that time, including Lord Salisbury himself.

It should be remembered that the Monroe Doctrine owes its origin to the threatened

ment and approval of many prominent British statesmen since that time, including Lord Salisbury himself.

It should be remembered that the Monroe Doctrine owes its origin to the threatened armed interference of the Holy Alliance (Russia, Prussia, Austria and France) in the revolutionary struggle then existing between Spain and her American colonies. The American and French revolutions had given rise to much political unrest, while the teachings of Rousseau and the encyclopadists had even threatened the social and religions life of all Europe. It was a period of discontent, of change, and of war. From 1789 Europe lad been constantly torn with wars. Napoleon, a man of the people, had overrun the Continent with his victorious armies, had made and unmade states, dethroned and created kings and emperors, and set all the established theories of privilege and "divine rights" at defiance. It is overthrow did not remove the danger altogether, for there was still much to fear for those who cherished the rights and privileges upon which the old political and social fabric had been built. And so the allied powers combined to form the Holy Alliance—a league for the defense of Holy Church and Legitimacy.

Onc of the first measures of the Holy Alliance was that of restoring the throne of Spain to the Bourbon—a measure equally grateful to the church and helpful to the cause of legitimacy. But Spain was impoverished, her American colonies had been lost, and there were no resources available by which the Bourbon monarch could maintain himself. The Holy Alliance, therefore, proposed to interfere in the internal affairs of Spain for the purpose of placing a Bourbon securely on the throne, and then, to strengthen his resources and restore his realm to what it was before the revolutionary deluge had swept over the political world, they also proposed to reconquer his lost American colonies. This was a deliberate scheme for extending the European system to America—a system of holy alliances, intrigues for the overthrow of rival states

tion of thrones against liberalism, and all that. It was a system of sleepless intrigue, of devastating wars, of crushing taxation, of bitter commercial rivalries, of capricious invasions, of conquests, of military rule. From such a system America had nothing to gain and everything to lear. Liberal England also drew back, for it affronted her some of instince or wall on the traveller of the control of the co

to show what may be terned the four pro-positions advanced by President Monroe, and which constitute the famous "doctrine"

and which constitute the famous "doctaine" bearing his name. These extracts are:

"In the discussions to which this interest has given itse and in the arrangements by which they may termonave (a negotiation with Russia regarding the rights and interest of the two committees on the nerthwest coats of the continent, the occasion has been judged proper for assenting, as a principle in which the rights and interest of the two continents, by the fire and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, an hence forth not to be considered as subjects for fittine colouration by any European powers,"

"In the wars of the European powers, in matters relating to themselves, we have never taken any part, nor does it compose with our patiety to da so."

"We owe it, therefore, in cando and to the anicable relations existing between the United States and those powers (the allied powers: Russia, Austria, Prussia and France) to release that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any conton of this hemisphere as ilangeous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies and dependences of any European power we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But with the governments, who have declared their independence we have, on great consideration and on just principle, acknowledged, we could not vew any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their desting, by any European power, in any other infant from the political system to any other infant from the political system to any other infant colliners; herefore, that we should behold such interposition, in any other infant colliners when the political system to any other infant colliners when the political system to any other infant colliners, it left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accound. It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should behold such interposition, in any other infant state how the same course."

"It is impossible that the allied powers should extend their

colonization by European powers, and to any extension of the political system of the allied powers to this hemisphere; 3rd.—Non-interference with the existing colonies and dependencies of European

powers;
4th.—Non-interference in the affairs of

4th.—Non-interference in the affairs of other American states.

The first three of these propositions are so clearly expressed by President Monroe himself that there can be no dispute in regard to them. In the first, Monroe simply repeated the wise policy laid down by Washington that the United States should keep aloof from the affairs of Europe and thus avoid the dangers which would result from "entangling alliances" with powers whose interests were so widely different from those of the new world.

In the second, he opposed any further attempt to colonize, or to extend a vicious

tion of thrones against liberalism, and all that. It was a system of sleepless intrigue, of devastating wars, of crushing taxation, of bitter commercial rivarires, of capricious invasions, of conquests, of military rule. From such a system America had nothing to gain and everything to fear. Liberal England also drew back, for it affronted her sense of justice as well as threatened her growing commercial supremacy in that part of the world. To check the movement in Europe and to better secure the independence of Spanish America, in whose cause Englishmen had fought and died under the leadership of Bolivar and San Martin, the British prime-minister, Mr. Canning, suggested to the American minister in London, Mr. Rush, that the United States government should unite with Great Britain to declare their disapproval of the scheme. This occurred in August, 1823, and in the following December President Monroe embodied the suggested declaration in liss message to Congress.

These declarations are contained in four paragraphs, in great part explanatory, from which the following sentences are extracted,

destinics. As free and independent states, their future was in their own keeping, and their future was in their own keeping, and upon them atone rested the heavy responsibilities which they had assumed. There was no idea of an American protectorate in Mr. Monroe's mind, nor does he anywhere so much as hint at the exaggerated declarations now made that the United States is "practically sovereign" in this hemisphere, and that "its flat is law." Mr. Monroe simply sought to prevent the execution of a computary among cettain despotic sovercomprisely among certain despotic sover-eigns to reconquer Spain's lost colonies for her, and he succeeded.

her, and he succeeded.

In the third proposition, Mr. Monroe declared expressly that the United States would not interfere with existing colonies and dependencies. If this means apthing at all, it means that they were to be considered fice to work out their own destinies in their own way. Whether they belonged to despotic Spain, or changing France, or liberal England, it should be one and the same to the United States. In their relations with, or responsibility to, other states, in their commerce and industrial development, and in their natural divelopment, and in their natural growth, they were to remain free from any interference from the United States.

growth, they were to remain free from any interference from the United States.

The fourth proposition, however, is implied rather than stated in express terms. In two places President Monroe took great care to state that the United States had observed strict neutrality in the struggle between Spain and her rebellious American colonies, and that he considered it "the true policy of the United States to leave the paties to themselves." If non-interference, then, was the true policy when those revolted colonies most needed help, how much more so must it be "the true policy" when their independence is secured and they are able to take care of themselves! To strengthen this implication, the lower house of the United States congress formally voted in 1826, when the Panama congress was under discussion, that "the United States ought not....... to form any alliance, offensive or defensive or negotiate respective process." ought not...... to form any alliance, offensive or defensive, or negotiate respecting such alliance, with all or any of the South American republics; nor ought they to become parties with them, or either of them, to any joint declaration for the pur-pose of preventing the interference of any of the Enropean powers with their inde-pendence or form of government, etc. The resolution then adds that the United States should be left free to act in any crisis as circumstances might require. This resolu-tion clearly establishes the fact that the United States proposed to pursue exactly the same policy toward its sister American states that it pursued toward the transatlantic world—a policy of scrupulons non-

The Monroe doctrine, then, is simply a declaration of policy which affirms that the United States is opposed to further European colonization on these continents, and that its future relations with European powers and their American colonies, and also with other American states, will be that of non-intervention in their domestic con-cerns. While it is admitted that America has its own special interests, in some par-ticulars widely different from those of Eu-rope, it also has other interests common to whole civilized world, from which it the whole civilized world, from which it cannot escape. Every independent American state is answerable to all nations for its international duties and responsibilities, and for these there can be no interposition on the part of a third state. If such interposition is made it can be only under the shield of a protectorate, and this was neither contemplated by President Monroe, nor is it. now desired by any of the parties concerned.

HINDUS AT TRINIDAD.

A. I. LAMOUREUX.

HINDUS AT TRINDAD.

One of the most interesting excursions which the traveller can make in Trinidad is to the coolie village. The coolie village in connection with Port of Spain is about three miles from the town. The road thither is lined with bamboo thickets and rows of palm trees, and their shade is appreciated in this tropical region, where the direct rays of the sun are painful and dangerous. We drove through uncleanly sububs where black vultures were feeding upon garbage, and soon came to the village. It is a collection of shanties by the road-side made of boards or of palm thatch supported on bamboo props. In front of each were men, women and children; a totally different race from the negroes or the black West Indians. Clothed in his long white Innen gown, with a turban on his head, o

with nothing on but the scarf twisted about his loins, the Hindu bears himself with dignity and reserve. His features are deli-cate and clear-cnt, his manners are those of a civilization of which the negro knows nothing, and which indicates the sway of mind over matter. He may be a degraded heathen and know little more than the African, but he does not thus impress the visi-tor. He has the gravity of the sphinx, and an aristocratic bearing which is out of haran aristocratic bearing which is out of nar-mony with his environment. One in-stinctively connects the negro with the animal creation; it would be impossible to unagine the Hindu as anything but a man. Even when seated cross-legged before a little charcoal furnace fashioning silver and gold ornaments out of coins, or carrying loads, or working in the fields, there is loads, or working in the fields, there is something in shape or movement or expression that indicates mental power, a descent from a cultured ancestry, a superiority to present conditions. Much of this is doubtless due to the contrast which is presented in such a place as Port of Spain between the noisy and loose-mannered negroes of the town and the silent, self-contained coolies, who dwell apart in their own village; but circumstances will not wholly account for such marked differences as are seen in the races. There are many thousand of these coolies in Trinidad, and upon the whole the arrangements under thousand of these cooles in Trimoad, and upon the whole the arrangements under which they emigrate and work in the island are beneficial to employer and em-ployed. They are brought from Hindus-tan at the expense of the colony under the tan at the expense of the colony under the care of government agents, and are, of course, well cared for and fed during the voyage. On arrival those who are in good condition are apprenticed to owners who desire them, for five years. Families are not allowed to be separated, except in the case of children who are over fifteen years of age. They are bound by law to work nine hours a day for two hundred and eighty days in the year, and receive the regular rate of wages. The law punishes the coolie for wilful idleness, and the employer for any fraud in his dealings with the laborer. For the two first years a part of their payment consists of rations, but for the laborer. For the two first years a part of their payment consists of rations, but for the rest of their time they are paid in cash. Each estate employing coolies is obliged to provide a hospital, which is under the inspection of a medical visitor, and all the labor arrangements are subject to the inspection of a government agent, who visits the estates constantly and reports each week to the agent-general of immigrants. He in turn reports to the governor, who has absothe agent-general of immigrants. He in turn reports to the governor, who has absolute authority to cancel the contract and remove any or all of the coolies from an estate. The system is a good one, provided only that the agents and the governor are of high character and faithful in the discharge of their duties; and so far as I could learn, it has worked well in Trinidad.

When the five years of indenture are end-When the five years of indenture are ended, the coolie can make a new contract for a year or he can work for whomsoever he chooses. After he has been in the colony ten years he can claim a free passage home to India, or he is allowed to receive instead of that claim a government grant of ten acres of land. The coolies have usually referred the former though some have setacres of land. The cookes have usually preferred the former, though some have settled permanently in the island and others have returned for a second term of service, bringing friends and relatives with them. Though these Hindus are all low them. Inougn toese intuous are an low caste, yet they do not amalgamate to any extent with the other blacks. They dwell by themselves as far as possible, they have a priest of their own religion, and they live a simple family life; they are jealous of their marital rights, extremely fond of their chilmarital rights, extremely fond of their children, frigal in their expenditures, and as well behaved as any class of the community. They live mostly in the open air, for in the climate of Trinidad a house is only for a shelter when it rains or a place to sleep; and a hammock under one of the umbrageous trees is more attractive here than the best bed nuder a roof. A charcoal brazier and a brass pot, with a few jugs and dishes of coarse pottery, comprise all the honse-hold furniture which the coolie needs. Rice and cassava root, with the fruits which are hold furniture which the coole needs. Rice and cassava root, with the fruits which are ready at hand supply their scanty meals. They have little, but their wants are few; they have no debts and no duns; no clothes at the pawnbroker's, and very few anywhere; they are accumulating gold and silver pieces to support them for the rest of their lives in Hindustan; they will go home to a blissful nirvana, or to its equivalent in their simple imaginations.—"Almost and the simple simple in their simple imaginations.—"Almost and the simple in their simple imaginations.—"Almost and the simple imaginations.—"Almost and the simple imaginations.—"Almost and the simple simpl lent, in their simple imaginations,—"Augustus," in New York Observer.

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VILLAGES OF STARVING

WEAVERS.

It is with extreme reluctance that one criticises adversely anything in connection with our sensitive German relations, more with our sensitive German Feattons, more particularly where their industrial methods are in question. This feeling is all the more prominent in the unind in view of the outbursts of alleged patriotism that have been called forth by recent events. As a been called forth by recent events. As a commercial competitor Germany has shown her ability to fight for the trade of the world, as, while she has in many markets, not excluding our own, pressed us hard, the meed of praise has been hers for the assidnity and intelligence with which this result has been achieved. But, if we are to believe an intelligent correspondent of a Scotch newspaper, the praise thus accorded must be accompanied by sympathy with, if not indignation at, the sufferings of some of the wretched workers whose products go to swell the total of Germany's export trade. The pictures he draws do not read like ac-The pictures he draws do not read like ac-counts of actual conditions, but are more suggestive of the horrors of the middle ages, suggestive of the horrors of the middle ages, or of life under some exceptionally ferocious Legree, with white men and women, instead of black, for slaves. The absence of the lash and other persuasive features of the Legree rule does not appreciably brighten this German picture; for the black slave, if he hul the lash occasionally, always had his food, and these German unfortunates do not appear to have that always. The details furnished by the correspondent referred to are so exact that one feels constained to place reliance in the report. stmined to place reliance in the report he

The district in which he made his inquiries is about 200 miles from the German capital, in the northern part of the province of Silesia, where there is a line of low hills called the Haystack mountains. Scattered among these hills, sometimes in villages and again in detached and isolated log cabins, are to be found ahout 2,000 people, who are called the Hunger-Menschen—human beings who never have enough to eat. Their business is handenough to eat. Their business is hand-loom weaving, and it has been carried on so long on starvation wages that their bodies have shrunk and dwindled until the anthro-pologist may almost classify them as a separate species of the human family. Most of these weavers live in the little county of Glatz, but a few hours' ride from Breslau, and Goldbach is the Schandfleck or shame spot of Germany. It was a cold, rainy April morning when the correspondent and a friend climbed from Reinerz to the broad platean on which the misrable little and a head climbed from Reener's to the broad plateau on which the miserable little hamlet is situated. In about 30 minutes of stiff climbing they reached the top, and Goldbach was before them. Its low cabins were strung along both sides of the roadway for nearly half a mile, and even from where they stood they could hear the monotonous click-clack of the long line of looms. Some little children nn into the cabins to make known their arrival. The click-clack stop-ped for a moment, and ghost-like faces peered out of the windows. Such withered buman beings had never been seen before. Their eyes were sunken and dult, and the Their eyes were sunken and dull, and the skin on their taces, when not sickly white, was of a dingy yellow hue. They looked upon the visitors bewildered, and then fell back to their looms, and the click-check began aftesh. Her Sammek was anxious to give his ufficial statement of the case. Goldhach, he said, was the poorest place in the entire district. There are nearly a hundred weavers in the village, and they just barely exist. In the Bohemian-speaking villages fauther to the west the weavers have always the alternative of working in the woods or at their looms as they choose, and they are consequently better situated. In Goldbach, however, this choice has never existed, and the villagers are now so weak In Goldbach, however, this choice has never existed, and the willagers are now so weak and unaccristomed to out-door labour that they simply cannot undertake it. All that they are capable of is a little work in their gordens and weaving, and the competition with power-looms is so great that their cloth must be sold at the very lowest prices. The government in 1852 bought the land in Goldbach and resold it to the weavers on the instalment plan, each settler promising the instalment plan, each settler promising to pay five marks a year on his lot till the debt was purchased from them in the hope debt was purchased from them in the lope that personal ownership of house and garden would give the weavers a new impetus to work. Had there been enough work for them this hope, no doubt, would have been realised, but hand-loom weaving is so little in demand to day that the lots are still unpaid for. The average annual income of

a family of eight persons is not more than 400 marks, or less than $\angle 20$. This is supposed to cover all expenses, and it is not hard to understand why there are so many hard to understand why there are so many mottages. The main kinds of wearing done in Goldbach are skirtings, handkerchiefs, sheets, and ticking. A middleman, living in Reinerz, furnishes the raw material, and then buys the cloth at a valuation agreed upon beforeland. The government has also had some work done here, but, as it usually wants towels for the army, and the weavers are too weak to do such heavy weaving, the middleman is the main employer. If there is a flaw in the cloth returned to him it is not paid for, and a case is known where a woman worked two case is known where a woman worked two weeks on some sheetings and all payment for the cloths delivered was refused because

of some little mistake.

The bill of fare in the village varies a little in the different cabins, but in the main The bill of rate in the Village varies a little in the different cabins, but in the main it consists of tye collee, rye bread, and meal. A queer mixture of dough and meal is the favourite dish for Sindays. Pedatoes are eaten when cheap enough. Most of the weavers have little gardens where they raise all the vegetables they can, but their lits are so small that they have no room for large crops. Their potatoes give out very early in the winter. Meat is seldom seen. Herr Sinminek has it once a week, but he earns an extra 150 marks a year for his public services, and can alford it. The others get a taste of it once in six months. The greater part of the weavers in Goldbach are blood kindred, and married couples are frequently lirst cousins, but maiformed children are surprisingly rare. Nearly every honsehold has at least four boys and girls, and up to ten years of age they remain in good health. The correspondent asked every honsehold has at least four boys and girls, and up to ten years of age they remain in good health. The correspondent asked the friend with him, who had remarked upon the fact, how he accounted for it. He shook his head doubtfully, and at first did not seem to have any explanation to give, but he finally said—"Na! the arr helps a little!" When the children begin to weave, however, the life soon tells on them, and if they keep it up they grow thin and weak. As soon as a child can turn the crank of a spooling machine, he is enlisted into the service, and has almost as many homs of toil as his parents. At five o'clock, summer and winter, he must be up and hours of toil as his parents. At five o'clock, summer and winter, he must be up and doing, and after the few hours at school and play, he works on into the night wild his elders. Herr Sammek does not think the older people would be strong if they worked out of doors a little—on farms for example, "We have tried it," he said, "but we are too thin blooded. Even in summer, if the wind blows hard, we shiver as you do in winter, and no figures will. summer, if the wind blows hard, we shiver as you do in winter, and no fatmer will take us." But could you not go into factories?" A look of despair came into his face. "It is the same thing there," he answered. "If we ask a manufacturer for work, he says that we can't do enough. You see we lack the strength to run the big machines; and in factories they want people that can work hard. No; all that we can do is to weave." The story is inexpressibly sad, and is suggestive of the poverty of the lower stratum of the German hoppulation, compared with that of the powerty of the lower stratum of the German population, compared with that of the French, British, and American. No Irish peasant in the smallest of sheilings on the bleakest of Councemara hills is in such a plight as these unhappy inhabilants of Goldbach. That such a life can be possible bach. That such a life can be possible suggests that Germany has still many advances to make before all her children advances to make before all her children can regard the Fatherland as a desirable home, or one in any way to be proud of. Such facts as those given above serve to explain, to a considerable extent, the enormous exoclus of Germans to the United States and other fields of emigration, where his can be passed under happier conditions than these attent in the control of the control o than those offered in the land of their birth.

Pow people are aware of the magnitude of the watermelou industry in the south. Thom willer, which is the center of the watermelou dost of, evers an area of 150 miles square. It me has a less otherwise the position of Goorgia and the northwestern position of Goorgia and the northwestern position of Goorgia and the northwestern position of Bounda, and when the state of one she height departments of the real node in this section move their headquarters to Thomasy the sectra operatus to handle the increased business occasioned by the part base and ship ment of the cep. The season lasts about two months, legiting with July and conling with August, and last year between 9,000 and 10,000 carlonds were shipped outside the state, carrying an average of 1,200 mecons on carr, which makes a total of about 11,000,000 melous certifilated to the moreher and western appetite. Alson 52,000 pounds of seed have been haivested in one (cason at Montrello. One gorcer declares that he has sold more than 11,500 worth of seed in one months.—American Cover.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

-It is said that work on the projected military port at Balna. Bianca will be begin at once, -The Uriginayan government has contracted with Mr. G. All Talf for the building of three small gualitants for the sum of \$78,000 m/m, for the river and coast service.

gunbaats for the sum of \$78,000 m/m, for the river and coast service.

—The describin of 150 Argentine sailors at Baha Bliner is causing considerable discussion in the Argentine papers. But what could they expect? The men are often injuries see into the expect? The men are often injuries to proportionity.

—Carbinele has broken out at Abasto, close to La Plata, in a 1 milar, whose owner nut knowing the untire of the disease sold the skins to a neighbour, who from a ranging thou get into eneighbour, who from a ranging thou get indeed and deed. Both cattle and pigs have died on the place, which is now being regularly visited and the animals insure tell by a veterinary surgean.—Buenox Anes Sport and Partime.

—A deputy in Congress tells us that there is a me.

nos Aues Syert and Partime.

—A deputy in Congress cells us that there is a unanimus determination to insist upon the Argentine contention concerning the Chilam houndary and that if it me ms war this will be accepted and that there will be no arbitration as to that point. He also confesses that the ambignous Treaty of 1881 was made in miler to gain time, to get ready to face Chili, and that mw they are on as good a fonting as Chili. This is the op nim of one of the best mformed deputies in Congress.—Hieron Aires Herald.

heet afformed departies in Congress. Phaemy Aires Mendl.

—Sr. Orlandino says that his firm, the constructors of the Varies, did not offer it for sale to Chleor Japan, but he there not say, puthally he does not know, whether the slap was so offered by the Italian government. The Chilian newspaper Ferro Carrel makes a distinct statement that ske was offered for 16,000,000 fances, that she was inspected by Chilan experts and rejected. The Argentine government is to pay 750,000 fances more for her. This leaves a sufficient margin for "thouses book-rage." Henous Aires Herald.

— The city, or rather from all Parana, is in a very strange comittion at present. Its inhabitants are unusually excited and samething like a state of sege exist, although there is no war or revolutions of the properties of t

Imports Subject to duty Free of do Specie	1894 \$79 320,522 13,403,580 3,186,952	1895 86.357,820 8 497,912 4 723.333
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The motification of the Breaos Aires national guards of 20 years in age will not be the terrible affair that many recople famey. The guards will have everycare, and the commissariat is in the hands of honest men who will do their duty faithfully. Many yourhs of the best fundles in this city are volunt certing. We cannot hot appland this step. It is a good example and deserves in the fully. Many yourhs of the best fundles in this city are volunt certing. We cannot hot appland this step. It is a good example and deserves in the fully and the step. It is a good example and the step in the work of carrying out this mubilities along and it will not be wise to run the risk of trying for extremel him. He is wide awake. We knope this hint will be taken. We drop it for the benefit of all woman it may concern, and we know positively that what we say is true. — Seathern Cress, Bircoso Aires.

—It has long been known, it all whill had any acquaintance with the interior previous extrements.

benefit of all woman't may concern, and we know postively little with we say is true.—Sauthern Cross, Bineros Aires.

—It has long heen known, in all wim hal any acquaintance with the interior provinces of this country, that the half hadius nace which forms a large part of the population there, is held in a position little better that slavery. Varions are the devices ainpied to ensure the servitude of the labourer, such as keeping him always in debt, etc. Such a system is to be found in all the trooical countries of S such and Cestral America; and it, defended on the ground that there is no other way of getting work ont of so thebsed and involved a people. As the thomanal class has had the maken a people. As the thomanal class has had the maken a countries of the laws, if has taken good care that they shall he such as to defend what it considers its given the such as to defend what it considers its given by the such as to defend what it considers its given by the such as to defend what it considers its given by the such as to defend what it considers its given by the such as to defend what it considers its given by the such as to defend what it considers its given by the such as the such as to defend what it considers its given by the such as the such as to defend what it considers the such as the such as

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Hrazillan aftairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commodul report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian Irade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 7th, 1896. THERE are some rules which the Italians There are some rules which the Italians resident in this country should remember resident in this country should remember. They are in great part immigrants, and as such are to be considered as permunent residents of the country. If they themselves do not become naturalized citizens, it is expected that their children will become so, petted that their children will become so, petter by auturalization or by high. There pected that their children will become so, either by naturalization or by birth. They have accepted, for theinselves and their children, the bounty of the government through the medium of free passages to Brazil, and to their locations in the country. Under such circumstances, it may be furly considered that they have renounced all allegiance to the mother country, and have cast in their lot with their adopted country. This being the case, their resentment of all criticisms on Italian affairs and their appeals to Italian representatives to heir appeals to Italian representatives defend their contentions, are manifestly improper. It will of course be impossible ever to sever them from all interest in the old home, and it would be impolitic ever old home, and it would be impolitic ever to attempt it, but, we submit, it is equally impolitic for them to bring these Italian questions into dispute on this side of the Atlantic. There will be many and diverse opinions in every part of the world in regard to the wisdom of the recent attempt to found an Italian colony in eastern Africa and to establish a protectorate over Abres. found an Italian colony in eastern Africa and to establish a protectorate over Abyssinia by force of arms. It is a fair subject for criticism, especially by newspapers, and though there was manifest impropriety in Gov. Barbosa Lima's discussing such a subject in his annual message, the Italian residents here surely have no cause for complaint. They may discuss such questions if they desire, but I a suppler the extender that extender the extender the extender that extender the extender the extender that extender the exten plant. They may discuss such questions in they desire, but to employ threats of violence, as they did in São Paulo against the Reporter, or to address a formal protest to the Italian consul, as they have recently done in Pernambuco in regard to the governor's message is clearly indefensible. done in Pernambuco in regard to the governor's message, is clearly indefensible. They must learn to respect adverse criticism, and to be patient with opinions which they do not like. They must remember also that they are living in a country which has no interest whatever in these ambitions colonial schemes of modern Europe, and which is more likely to sympathize with the victims of such enterprises than with the invaders. Their interests here are purely pacific, and they have no occasion what. Invaters. Their interests nere are purely pacific, and they have no occasion whatever to demand that Brazilians shall commend any Italian undertaking, or to refrain from criticism. On the contrary, Brazil has an unquestioned right to demand that they shall not promote disorder and shall refrain from introducting any disturbing constituting constituting constituting constituting constituting constituting constituting.

from introducing any disturbing question of purely foreign interest. THE Paiz has at last discovered that there THE PAUE has at last discovered that there is another danger in the country besides the foreigner and the monarchist. And, singularly enough, the organ of Brazilian chanvinism has been able to see that this threatening danger is from yellow-fever, an ene-ing which has nothing to do with the re iny which has nothing to do with the re-public and its constitution, nor with the army and its demoralizing privileges, nor with congress and its vental legislation, nor with civilian "generals" and their selfish pretensions, nor with the nationalised retail trade and the protection of a parasitic na-tional industry. This enemy has long been encamped in our midst, to be sure, but its ravages have thus far been chiefly confined ravages have thus far been chiefly confined the pestilential foreigners, who come

here to engage in trade, or to build railways and mills and water-works, or to invest their capital in order to drain the country of a part of its resources in the shape of in-terest and dividends. This year, however, the fever has not been so discriminating. It has laid hands on many a good citizen in this capital, and has even tobbed the nation of one of its greatest lawyers, a judge of the supreme bench. And more than that it has invaded one of the richest and most favored districts of the interior, spreading terror and destruction everywhere and threatening in-calculable loss to the whole country. Such calculable loss to the whole country. Such an enemy can not be ignored, and so the an enemy can not be ignored, and so the Ritz reminds the government of its duties and responsibilities in so perilous an energency. For even this, let us be thankful. The Ritz does not go to the root of the evil, nor does any other Brazilian newspaper, for that matter. They are all content with the conditions under which they were born, until some calamity happens or threatens, and then unite to throw the responsibility upon the government and to demand official protection against the danger. Beyond this no one cares to go, even were it understood that the real cause can be found in no this no one cares to go, even were it understood that the real cause can be found in no other way. And so the danger is met by commissions, and quarantines, and disinfections, and other temporary measures, and when it has passed it is speedily forgotten. It is now time for the press to assume a radically different attitude on this subject. It should assume the functions of the schoolmaster, and seek to instruct the people how these terrible epidemics are caused ple how these terrible epidemics are caused and how they can be overcome. It is not the government which is to be accused, but the government which is to be accused, but the people themselves. They must be told how yellow fever and small-pox and cholera are developed and disseminated; they must be instructed in regard to the fundamental laws of sanitation and health; and they must be warned against the dangers of bad ventilation, uncleanly surroundings, unwhite against the dangers of bad ventilation, uncleanly surroundings, un-wholesome food and untidy personal habits. This is the duty of the press quite as much as of the school, and our colleagues can not shirk it. Instead of devoting their columns so largely to the personal elements of politics that we right heresonal of politics, they might devote at least half a column daily to useful instruction of this column daily to useful instruction of this nature. The people would be the better for it, and the country would be benefitted in the end. The principal object of our social organization, of which government is but one of its parts, is to better the condition of the individual. The welfare of said individual his health, education, happingss tion of the individual. The welfare of said individual, his health, education, happiness and prosperity, is of even more importance than the special privileges of rulers and the salaries of individuals, and the press should never lose sight of that fact.

We are near the reopening of the next session of congress, and already prepara-tions may be noted for the work which the tions may be noted for the work which the people's representatives will be asked to consider. In view of the record made at the last session, there is perhaps but little to be expected from men who neither feel their responsibilities, nor appreciate their duties, but as there is no other recourse the country must make the best of it. Under such circumstances it is the immediate duty country must make the best of it. Under such circumstances it is the immediate duty of every patriotic journalist and writer to initiate a vigorous campaign in favor of all the measures demanding consideration. Let the newspaper press be considered a popular congress, a medium between the people and their representatives for the expopular congress, a medium between the people and their representatives for the expression of popular opinion on all public questions. Let it also be the medium for instructing the people on all political and social subjects. It is in reality the only medium for such purposes which the country possesses. There are no electioneering campaigns as yet for the public discussion. try possesses. There are no electroneering campaigns as yet for the public discussion of public questions, nor is there anything corresponding to the pulpit of the Umited States. The one source of information and States. The one source of information and instruction is the newspaper, and upon this medium alone depends in great measure the fate of the republic. As long as the people are apathetic and indifferent, leaving their public affairs in the hands of incompany and measurement and measurement and measurements. their public attairs in the hands of incompetent and mercenary politicians, just so long will they be misgoverned and their government be a failure. They must therefore know just what is going on, and they must make their opinions and wishes felt. For these reasons it is full time for the press to wake un and prepare for the the press to wake up and prepare for the approaching session. A demand should be made for the immediate correction of the burdensome features of the last and the rectification of various mi tariff. various misinterpretations and blunders made by the custom-

Demands should be made, also, house. for large reductions in expenditure so that the burdens of taxtion may be made lightthe burdens of taxetion may be made ingreer. To this end the military force of the country should be largely reduced. Demands should likewise be made for the prompt repression of further military interference in civil affairs, for the suppression of the national immigration office, for the of the national immigration office, for the suspension of extraordinary military expenditure in Rio Grande, for the correction penditure in Rio Grande, for the correction of all abuses tending to discredit and disorganize all public undertakings such as the Central railway, the telegraph service, the water-works, etc., and for securing more uniformity and fairness in the levying of public taxation. There are hundreds of other questions demanding attention, but they must wait their turn. Those of pressing importance must be forced upon congress at once, and it must be understood that if they are not promptly and satisfactorily decided the press will carry its appeal direct to the election themselves and there ask for the election of men who will know ask for the election of men who will know ask for the election of men who will know how to legislate for the public welfare. Of course the representatives of the so-called national industries will be in the field, and they will be asking for additional taxation they will be asking for additional taxation in order to increase their private gains. The people must be told of this, and of what it really means. Unless they are alert, the next session of congress will result in large additions to taxation in the interests of protection, without any corresponding benefit for the people.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE MILITARY.

Although it snited the government's convenience to say in a telegram authessed to the governors of states that it had been strengthened by the motion voted at the military club, the private views of the President of the republic are probably much better expressed in an article of the Gazeta de Piraciada, of which his brother, Senator Moraes Barros, is either.

clouds, of whitell his higher. Senator alluraes par-ros, is eillion.
"We have no predilection," says that paper, "for such demonstrations of military officers. "It is a grave symptom, which unfortunately denotes that this class neither no lessands nor performs the rôle which the constitution assigns to

performs the role which the constitution assigns to it.

"A soldier has no politics, and if we are really in this situation so full of danger, it is because our military men have not conformed in their practice to this great principle of public order.

"The soldiers, as soldiers, have no right to any preference as to the form of government; it is their dust to be faithful to their constitutional mission. When the sovereign nation clothed them in its uniform as its defenders, it conforred upon them no sight to be firs rulers.

"As a citizen, the unitiary officer has a right to take part in politics, but he should do so with circumspection and patriotism, so that the power that his uniform represents may not hecome a factor in political events.

"It is necessary that the people, the whole people, the swereign masses, composed of all citizens, inclinding the soldiers who do not seek to be politicians, shall exercise the utmost vigilance and gradually become a constoned to the idea of governing themselves in virtue of their own right and not allow themselves to be dominated by the right of force.

"Only thus shall we ever have a republican re-

Only thus shall we ever have a republican re-

public, "Only thus shall we ever become a free and in-dependent nation." "Only thus shall we ever become a free and in-dependent nation."

If these, as appears to be the case, are really the President's views he should cause this fact to be clearly understood, so that those who think like-clearly understood, so that those who think like-ten may feel that they can confidently give him their support and aid him in the realisation of such patriotic ideas.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

-Barão de Pojuca has made a donation of 20,000\$ to the Misericordia hospital at Bahia.

-Two steamers arrived at Victoria, Espirito Santo, on the 1st with immigrants for that state.

-A telegram of the 1st inst from S. mentions the arrival of 500 Japanese immig

—It is said that the sanitary authorities have succeeded in is olating all the known yellow-fever cases in Bahia.

cases in Bahia,

—It is stated that of the 13 convicts who made their escape from the casn de correcção at S. Paulo have been captured.

—At Cartiyba, on the 5th inst., Vicente Machado gave a breakfast, described as sumptuous, to Col. Moiera Cesar.

—The governor of São Paulo made a visit to Campinas on the 4th to see for himself what the condition of that city really is.

—Is the minister of justice a republican? This is the question that the Falha do Norte and Provincia do Pará are now discussing.

—The governor of Balia has signed the contract.

The governor of Balia has signed the contract with the Companhia Metropolitana for introducing 25,000 immigrants into that state.

25).00 immigrants into that state.

Yellow-fever has appeared in Mogy-mirim, Sao Fanlo, but it is anticipated that the sanitary authorities will be able to keep it under control.

"The governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro has removed to the building recently sola to the government of that state by Barrão do Rio Negro.

—The town of Sorocaba is building for the location of a normal school there. From a superficial view, we are inclined to believe that the claim is a good one.

- The new governor and vice-governor of Per-milineo are to assume office to day, - Barão de Lucena having declined to be a can-date for the federal senare, the automoticis in ermunione have-chosen Barão de Conten las as didate

Barda de Lucena having decimes de didate for the federal senate, the automonists in Pernaubaco have-chosen Barda de Couten has as their can hilate.

—The content state of the Piracicaba agricultural school, on the S. Judo de Montanha plantation, was laid on the 1st inv. in the presence of a large canceurse of special rs.

—The commandant of the French s'eama Campund died with yellow-fever, on hoard that staune in the part of Sontas, ou the 30n till. He is sail to have been ill only 24 hours.

—Several pickoockets were captured in the churches of Sto Paulo on the 3rd dist. They were improving the opportunity affunded by the crowded at endance on the services of that thay.

—It is reported that Gen. Solon, on account of the appointment of Gen. Aig-due to the place of adjulant-general of the auny, has temiered his resignation of the command of the 3rd military district.

—Among the deeply regretted victims of the fever epidemic in Auarquara is Padre Hippolyto Evangelista Baga, who died on the mounting of the 30th ult. He had only just been appointed to that unfortuates parish,

—A S. Paulo telegram of the 4th inst. says that

Evangelista Biaga, who died on the marning of the goth alt. He had only just been appointed to that unfortunate parish.

—A S. Paulo telegram of the 4th inst. says that the reports in regard to the progress of the yellow fever at Campinas are very much exaggerated. On the previous day the whole number of yellow fever patients in that city was 120.

—The São Paulo Réporter of the 30th ult, states that a report was current that there were 650 cases of yellow fever in Campinas on the preceding day. The health authorities reported only 23 under treatment at the epidemic hospital on the 25th.

—It is said that the retiring governor of Pernambnoo has tried to appease the people of that state recently by decreening measures of recognized public utility. It will beke a great many acts of this character to offset the injuntes for which he is responsible.

responsible.

—At a meeting of leaders of the upposition party in Maced on the 4th mst. a motion for fusion with the government party was adopted. There were 18 votes against the motion, including those of Senator Messias and Depuies Fernandes Lima and Loursier.

Senator Messias and Deputies Fernandes Luna and Loureira.

—In S. Caulos do Pinhal, São Paulo, the aminary inspector has finally resolved to remove all persons attacked with yellow-lever either to the isolated hospital or to places ontolde the city. He finds it impossible to isolate patients in the city and therefore it is impossible to check the spread of the disease.

impossible to isolate patients in the city and interfore it is impossible to check the spread of the disease,
—According to a telegram of the 4th inst. from Ouro Preto the district judge at Misas Graude, one of his soos, a neplew and five other persons have been attacked and mindered by a body of men supposed to be acing under the orders of Col. Autonio Joaquim Brazileiro. Three of the assailants were also killed,
—A telegram from Bahia states that the steamer Mie enteed that poet no minutes before the Chili, with which it has been engaged in a sace since leaving the port of Vigo. The Mie felf Bahia at 40 clock p. m., on the 4h. The race will terminate at the port of Baenos Aires.
—The military claib people would do well to cast a glance in the direction of Rezends. At that place, according to a telegram published in yesterday's Paix, a monarchist flag was hoisted over the theatre on Sturday, and Sunday four monarchists were chosen for resisting the last of electors. The republicans, says the telegram, are indignant.
—The administrator of the Sao Taulo penitum; any has been done of the caspe of prisoners a couple of weeks ago. The affores in command of the guard and five men are also under arrest. Three of the escaped prisoners were captured on the Roberto Fires roal and one at Brity in the 29th ult.

—A telegram of the 1st inst. from Pernambuco

Ribeirão l'ites roal and one at Burliy in the 29th ult.

—A telegram of the 1st inst, from Pernambuco states that the Italians in that city held an indignation meeting on account of some allu sons in Gov. Barbosa Lina's message to Italian policy in Africa. They addressed a communication to their consul, who is said to have answered that the governor lad displayed a want of reflection and that it was not worth while to make a diplomatic question of what he had said,

—The Republica of Curityha, Paraná, says that both scarlet fever and croup are almost epidemic in that city, and calls upon the authorities and better than "almost epidemic" in the city, and calls upon the authorities and the two diseases. It would appear to be worse than "almost epidemic." however, for the governor has advised the disector of public instruction that 'scallet fever and diplitheria are raging epidemically," and that the public schools should be closed for 30 days.

—The constitution of Rio Grande do Sul is cer-

ernor has advised the duector of public institution that "scale fever and diphtheria are raging epidiemically," and that the public schools should be closed for 30 days.

—The constitution of Rio Grande do Sul is certainy worthy of serious consideration. In other parts of Brazil it is compulsory that the civil shall precede the religious unactions that the civil shall precede the religious market shall be state constitution permits the religious ceremony to precede. Of course, we do not consider that it makes a particle of difference, but then why should Castilhes do what others are prohibited of the properties of the state continuous propaganda to favor of municipal autonoty. Our colleague has been publishing a municipal estechism, and is now distributing copies of kite same gratulously among the municipal councils of the country. The object is certainly good, but it will surely lead to trouble suless it is accompanied by proper restrictions. There must be rigid limitations to the theory of these councils, together with legal responsibility, or serious abuses will surely follow.

—There was a curious demonstration of ignor-

follow.—There was a curious demonstration of ignorant prejudice in Bahia on the 1st inst. To oleck the propagation of yellow-fever, the government had taken a building on the Federagelo road for an isolated infirmary. On the night of the 1st a goop of persons attacked the huilding, breaking down its doors and fences, carrying away a female patient, and then setting fer to the place. Fortunately the building was not burned, but the poor we man has sioce died because of her removal from the place.

-In S. Paulo an engraver named Alberto Monin has been arrested on the charge of having engraved the counterfeit 100\$000 notes circulating in that standard important dis-

the counterfeit 100\$000 notes circulating in that state. He is said to have made important discourses.

—It is auticipated that the new governor of Perlananisaco will introduce many radical reforms into the alministration of that state, among which will be the suppression of various nanceessary offices and the dissolution of the military police force of the state. If he does this he will certainly receive the enthulsatic commendation of the people of that state.

—At Pirassnunga, São Paulo, they have a lastate.

—At Pirassnunga, São Paulo, they have a lastate statated a kilometre from the 100m, and sanitary officers are detuded trauent every train. Every person comung from an infected place must be tunigated, and have his buggage disinfected, and must then go to the lazaretto, or to an isolated house, and remoin in quantum from 5 to 8 days. Should any arrival escape the vigilance of these officials, the proprietors of hotels, restantants and bounding-houses are obliged, under heavy penalits, to report them to the authorities. In this matner Parasununga is keeping the epidemic out.

—An Our Picto telegram of the afit says that a loody of Jagungos from Bahia have crossed the bouder and sacked the town of S. Pranetsco, making described the town of S. Pranetsco, and exacting from others promises to pay large sums of money. The government of Mans Geraes, killing and wounding many necroon of the state of the sounder and sacked the town of S. Pranetsco, in the state of the sounder of the proprietor of the sunday of the continuous of the sunday permitsion for a force to enter that state in pursuit of hebbanding continues colour. Amoit Opton Parasito for endenience on tunes colour. Amoit Opton Parasito for the state of the dealor and colour in southern formulas permitsion for a force to enter that state in pursuit of beidenie continues colour. Amoit Opton Parasitos of the dealor and colour in southern formulas colours.

to obtain from the state government of Bahna premission for a force to enter that state in pursuit of the bainhts.

—A Parahyba telegram of the 2nd says: "The epidemic continues robent. Again to day I have bound six use pattents. There is me moary, subdelegree and physician in the place. Persons have died without a particle of a sixtance." The dispatch is signed by Dr. Jorge da Canha. It is a very disheartening comment on the situation there to be told that the very men who are in at needed have taken to ignominous flight. Without a physician to attend the sext, or a police official to maintain order, or a notary to transact legal lusiness; the situation of the citizens of Parahyba is anything but satisfactory.

—There seems to be some trouble in Jahn, São Paulo, between the state sanitary officials and the poor people of the tawn. According to a São Paulo paper, a group of Portuguese recently threat-ened the sanitary inspector Dr. Ribas and ordered him to leave the truin. The inspector a uned himself and assistants and took an advantageous position tear the jal, where some friends joined them. The mob then ovidheley. There is of conse much liquorant prejudice in all this, the poor people leieving that they are elegis sacrificed. If medical men and sanitary officials were geniter with them and were they to explain why certain measures are necessary, perhaps much of this trouble would be avoided.

necessary, perhaps much of this trouble would be avoided.

The São Paulo police are still hard at work hunting connetfeiets, and the latter are still busy pushing their wates ir out of-the-way towns. Botteast is now complaining of the large quantity of these notes suddenly appearing in circulation there. On the 1st, according to the Dravio Popular, a São Paulo police delegate discovered a stone which had been engraved for some counterfeit, and issued orders for the arrest of the engraver; but the Resources and that he had made important revelations. To all this the Municiple adds that a police idelegate and two detectives had just vasited Casa Branca where they arrested a young man of influential position for some alleged connection with this eriminal business.

police netegate and two detectives may jobe visited.

Casa Branca where they arrested a young man of influential position for some alleged connection with this criminal business.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL

The action of Judge Alcides Lina in declaring unconstitutional the new jury law has provoked a violent explosion of custolisis a wrath. On hearing of the decision the dictary immediately telegraphed to the judge, asking whether he had been correctly informed. Receiving a reply in the affirmative, he at once instructed the state solicitor to prosecute Alciles Lina, whom he describes as a probability of Passo Fundo the prosecuting attorney Dr. Domingos Rocha, who, belonging to one of the opinion parties and heing a personal friend of the judge, is considered by Castilhos open to suspicion. Dr. Plinio Casalo has been appointed in prosecuting attorney of interior arrived at Rio Grande for the purpose of taking office. He has been instructed to promote the annihilation of the proposed of the control of the proposed of the proposed of the control of the proposed of the proposed transfer of the verdict of the jury, which was assailed by journals published in the dictator's interest, show that the latter and his followers fully understand the importance of this case and the dianger which threatens the dictatorship if the courts are permitted to invalidate unconstitutional egislation. On the other hand the apposition makes streamous exertions to uphold the independence of the juddicary. Prominent lawyers law becomes a substance of the juddicary. Transient lawyers consulted in the Castilhos in his makes the courts are permitted to invalidate unconstitutional egislation. On the other hand the apposition provision promises to maintain.

The report that Gen. Cantauria has translered the continuent of the constitution, attacking in its essential parts to the President of the expublic informing him of all that has occurred. Among the lawyers consulted in the proposed transfer of the 29th battalion of inlantry for the proposed

by the insubadination of the officers under his

by the insubadination of the officers under his command.

A striking instance of the prevalent contempt for discipline is the arbitrary and unsulferlike conflict attributed to Alijar Minevino, commander of the 17th battillon of infactry, stationed at the town of D. Pedrim. This officer, it is stated, has so little conception of the re-possibilities of the pusition which he occasions as to cause persons rules incur his displeasance to be accreted and flogged, always the state of his having on one necession exacts a child on the town from its matther's arms and adden to jull, where it was subjected to this having control of the pusition of the pusi

ments Minervini's removal, and Col. Carlos ments Minervini's removal, and Col. Carlos Tellis has gone to D. Pedirico to investigate the matter.

Casalhistas continue to make known their approved of the next of the militry club in Rio de Janeiro. Oa the 2 nd inst. a neeting for this purpose was held at Pelotas mader the presidency of ex-initiste. Cassiano do Nascimento. On the same day there was sent from S. B nja a telegram, signed by Geos. Lima and Vargas and Colls. Apparion Mariense and Goldophian, primising to send 10,000 missiouariesto Rio de Janeiro to second the efforts of the military club. This offer in send 10,000 men and in the said and the same with the a surviva to those who know that Castillios can hardly hold litimed? In office, even with the assistance of the troops of the general government. When he succeeds in making his present position secure, it reld then be time cannight in think of conquering the test of Bazzl. Col. Alvard de Cavitalho and his fitends appear to hive decided on a detinic union with the party of Dr. Homero Baptista. Their paper, the & Grand do viid, is vigorously attacking Castilhow whom it accesses of having sacrificed republican primaples for the sake of his own private view. The publication of another opposition paper, to lead the decided of the Diario Popular, the Castilhow whom it accesses of having sacrificed republican primaples for the sake of his own private view.

chief of the Dixio Popular, the Casminsta organ at Pelotas,
Col. Chrispin Thaden de Aliranda, who has a cattle farm user Rosario, has applied for compensation for hosses sustained during the war. He claims that his horses, lences and trees wore very much damaged and that 3,000 head of cattle and foo horses were stolen hom him. He produces 25 wines were to corroborate his statements.
Gen. Bacellar, ex-commander of the 5th military, district, has returned from Parand, and Col. Iroc Carlos Pinto has left for Santa Cattlarian, where he will take command of the 3rd lattellium of artitlery. Senator Pinheiro Machado has left for Rio de Janeiro and Dr. Fernanda Albbutt for Buenos Aires, where he will again take charge of the Brazilian legation.

Allen, legation.

Joan Francisco and his men are to be statione at Alegrete.

Railroad Notes

On the 30th wilt, two trains were detailed at Belem, near this city, because of defective switches, one of them being the S. Paulo express.

—The construction of the Sul Espirito Sauto line is said to be progressing rapidly. Over a thousand laturers are employed on the first section.

alone.

The new regulations of the Central railway went into effect on the 1st inst. They were initiated with the usual number and description of accidents.

"The new regulations of the Central rativay went into effect on the 1st inst. They were initiated with the usual number and description of accidents.

—Is our last issae we stated that under the new segulations the thrector of the Central rativays is to received 5008 for expenses. We should have said "5008 a month."
—At Cascadara on Thursday at 8 o'clinck p. m. a man was ran over and kiled by a sulfurban train. On his person were funna a prayer book and 12 pictures of the late England in the sulfurban train. On his person were funna a prayer book and 12 pictures of the late England in the grant to the indistinct making of the electric trams, which can not easily be distinguished at night. Could not the company arrange transparencies, on them?

—On the 1st inst, the tensor train on the Cantagolic company arrange transparencies, on them?

—On the 1st inst, the tensor train on the Cantagolic company arrange transparencies of nucles near Souta Anna to Marulny and was iteralied. Eight mules were killed and 4 cars very much damaged. The track was considerably injured.

—The Central railway is calling for tenders, which will be received up 1 day after to morrow, which will be received up 1 day after to morrow, which will be received up 1 day after to morrow, which will be received up 1 day after to morrow which will be received up 1 day after to morrow and 10 cars for horses.

—The new regulations of the Central seem to be designed more for the benefit of employes than 1500 ought to do well. It has become a hurden to the wagons in a dangerous condution owing to the loss of certain screens. A first running about the After than grant and the green and the part of the

—It is a mystery to us how no note can prefer long nums to short ones. Formerly one of the streets through which a branch of the Butanical Garden train line runs, was known as Pedrica ala Candelaria, and the trains still the te maine of "Candelaria, and the trains still the te maine of "Candelaria," Some one is now finding fault about it, and wants the trains marked "Pedra America" e Conselheiro Bento Lishoa. "If the new nature of the streets must be used, than surely let us thou the titles! ——Cannyas merchands on the Leopolihua radisays that the cases are skiffelly opened at the hottom. In all produbility there will be no cessation of the abuse until the courts find the rallway companies (fueldning the Central) responsible 1: the full value of the merchandise entured 1: their care. If they have to pay for the loss they will then make some genuine effort to proceet the property against damage and the".

Local Notes

-There is a letter at this office for "If. K

—There is a letter at this office for "II. K No. 90."

—Vice President Manuel Vittuino Pereira arrived here Sanday from Bahir.

—The new Venezuelan minister was form tily received yesterday by the President.

—The number of persons who visited the churches on last Thursday was musually large.

—The Royal Mail steamer Alle, which entered port on Sanday, made the sun from Bahia in 45 hours.

port on Sunday, made the run from Batia in 45 hours.

—The municipal library was visited last cear by 13,207 persons, who consulted 14,913 w rfs. The library mov bas 22,700 volumes, 180 maps, and 678 manuscripts.

—It is said that Li Hung Chang will be present at the enomation of the Tzar, but he has been unduced not to bring his English phys can each him. At least, so I laces says.

—The reformatory colomy (colomic consistence) for two properties library in the municipality of Angra das Reis, in the municipality of Ang

mains.

—It is stated that the executive committee of the partidor republicano federal intends, publishing in book form some of the arricles of the life Senator Aristides Lobo that have appeared in the periodical series.

Additions Laborated

and peas.

—It is stated that part of the mail brought by the
cal peas.

Steamers Orista and Orellana, which entered this
port before 7 o'clock a. m. on Wednesday, was
not delivered by the postoffice until the following

steamers Orissa and Orellana, which entered this port before 7 o'clock a. m. on Wednesday, was not delivered by the postoffice until the fillowing days.

—It is stated that the President of the republic has addressed a letter to Marshal Machada Bittencon: t thanking his for the valuable services which he remotered to the country as adjustant-general of the army.

—The Puts advocates the removal of the military guard from the official residence of the President of the republic. Quite right. And the next step should be to refleve him altogether from military paral from the official residence of the President of the republic. Quite right. And the next step should be to refleve him altogether from military puesure.

—On Wednesday evening Gen. Lette de Caston military puesure.

—On Wednesday evening Gen. Lette de Caston det German army. He failed to inform his hearers whether it is customary in the German army of the German army. The failed to inform his hearers whether it is customary in the German army of the German army. The failed to inform his hearers whether it is customary in the German army of the German army. The failed to inform his hearers whether it is customary in the German army of the German army. The failed to inform his hearers whether it is customary in the German army of the German army of the German army to be failed to inform his hearers whether it is estimated at 40,085,000 france.

—There were 230 patients in the S. Schastido yellow-fever hospital on the vit inst. It would be of much service to us to know what prop pricion of this number is from the skipping. Could not the directorals given bits information with the figures furnished the newspapers?

—The well be failed to inform the fail of the fail of the fail fail of the fail fail fail.

—The uninister of failed to inform the fail fail fail.

—The minister of justice has addressed a circulate to the state governments advising th

asylum in this city. The minister was evilently led to give this a lvice by the accounts which have reached him of the conduct of many of the governors.

—The returns from the national insane asylum for the month of March were as follows: patients under treatment March seen as follows: patients under treatment March 18, 665; received during the month 49; discharged 17; died 29; remaining March jast 668. In addition to these there were 230 patients at the c-donies for the insane an Governator island.

—The district judge of the federal district has issued an injunction, at the sait of Atherto Sarativa dia Fonseca, Figueirelo & Co. and Toomat Antonio de Oliveira & Co., against the execution of the penal clauses of decree No. 1,944, of Jun. 17, 1855, which he decides to be lilegal and unconstitutional.

—Our friends at the River will soon have the pleasure of welcoming another great Brazikan, Deputy Jase Carlos de Carvallo,—the aposte of protection and imported national industries. And on our side, we may expect some effective illustrations and comparisons in the deputy's speeches during the next session.

—The new commandant of the Italian curset Lombardia, Capt. Bregaute, arrived here on the 3rd inst. The Lombardia is now in port receiving coal and supplies and will leave for Italy it is expected, on Friday next. A number of Brazihas are being engaged as finemen, the Italian government agreeing to give them return passages in Brazil.

-Reports are again current that Great Britain resolved to surrender Translade island. This

Reports are again current that Great Britain has resolved to surrenter Tumiade islami. This time the report seems to have originated at the toreign office.

—In order to replenish their empty purses the Jacobino people published an "April Inol" number of the new monachist; ournal Liberdade, whose publication has been delayed. The sham of current and the resolution of the new monaches to prove a significant on the wint of the jacobins that they improved the upportunity in make an gould a lat.

—According to Jacobins that they improved the upportunity in make an gould a lat.

—According to Jacobins that they improved the upportunity in the Append de Commercia, was is inevitable lictween Jacobins and Chil, and the eviter thisks that the latter will come out best, being well prepared and having the best fleet. The came while tears that in case this dispute should be settled, Arcentina will then want to use her new dect organs Ilazal.

—When the "Trotecties of Poverty" lottery pays a prize to some capitalist or influential merchant, it advertises his name and the amount in the papers. This is designed to prove how throughly it is protecting poverty—by taking the primes of the punt to auguent the fortunes of the tich. There is really nothing so popular as a base-faced sham in this poor surful would be continued in Constant Portunities and uppuse the combet of the jacobins and the Palis. The Gastat thinks, like many athers, that the duty of military men is to bey orders, not to criticies and unpuse its comions on the civil government. I also finds that hostity to the President is a prime motive in the affair.

—The press of this city severely censures the conduct of pohee delegate Agenur Bartelias, when is access of causing houses the searched and oudering arrests without observing any of the formalities prescribed by law. It is added that, when a wan once talls into this delegate's clerk. The chief of police is requested to investigate the matter.

chief of police is requested as investigate the links of the policy and the other in Rua Senhor dos Passos, were raided on the night of the 31st alt., and their proprietors have been fined 2005 each. We do not hear of any of the "inpier ten" houses of clubs being raided, however, and even that this gusting and demoralizing jego de bickes is permitted to commune. Ruding the diens where the lower classes stake raidens is only jean ingles ver. It will never suppress the cvit.

—The judge of the 12th district of this city has asked the minister of justice whether it is lawful to muit the formalities prescribed in arts. 26 and 27 of decree No. 18t, ii Jan. 24, 1860, when one or both if the persons contracting marriage are clear and dunk. The minister asswares that it is the lussiness of the courts to execute the civil marriage law, but that, in this opition, concent may be given in witing or in any other way that leaves no hould in regard to the intention of the person.

—A telegram from Rio in Sala Paulo on the 30th district that Sr. Rangel Pestana would succeed the late Dr. Americo Binsiliense in the Supreme Tribunal.

This would be an inexcusable mistake. São Paulo has emited judges for the place, if a Paulos a must be appointed, consequently there is no need of appointing a man who has no standing either as an advorate or a judge. The legislaure study be filled with publicicans, but the courts should be here from them. The two or three appointments of that character have not improved the Supreme Tribunal.

On the 4th the newspapers here published the full housing telegram from Buenos Aires, thated the purceling signs—"The government has just purchased in England all the floating material necessary to the strategic defence of the Kiver Plate, which, have considered the five to make the court of the court sides of the law public serve only to mystify the realer?

—Would it must be government. They have no right to court marrial of the strategic of the character attributed in them. In a strice midstay serve only to

—It is said that the Ihia is only half satisfied with the tesults of the military pronunciamento. It has called out far too many refusals and protests, It has arnused alarm in some quarters and disgust in others. It has not helped Quintino in the least in his efforts to secure more popularity. It has served to widen the breach between the aggressive jacohins and the country. And it has failed to compel the President to dispense with the services of the munister of manne. The Paix needs condollences as well as congratulations.

BIRTH.

PULLEX. -- On the 4th inst, at Praia de Fla-mengo, No. 90, the wife of C. Gordon Pullen, of a daughter.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

I Ivalucios Pharmaceuticos de Eugenio Mar-de Hollands. A small brochure enumerating describing the principal medicinal preparations e Casa Hollanda.

of the Casa Hollanda.

Revista Maritima Brasileira for March. The
multi number of the 17th year of this important
publication. Among its more interesting articles
is a comparison between the naval power of the
United States and Greas Britain and the "Influence
of the Naval Power in History."

on the Navai Power in History."

A Nova Revivita for Manch. The thind number of this excellent little review, which promises to become a popular medium for the struggling literature of the day. The greater part of the number is taken up with purely literary work. One of the exceptions, a discussion of the Mainroe doctrine, we repruduce in another place.

Cutton to hundragen. We Ray Barbosa. Pin de-

One of the exceptuals a mother place.

Cut as de Inglaterra; by Ray Barbosa. Rin de Janeiro; Typ. Leuxinger, 1896. A republication of the letters to the Jornal do Commercio by Senator Ray Barbosa during his residence in England in 1895. So extensive has been the author's reading and sin while the subjects treated, that it is guite impassible in a brief note to indicate the character of this limid. It is essentially plihosophical, and yet is sufficiently allied to the practical affairs of life to compel the attention of those who look mly for opinious on current subjects of political and economic interest. Some of the subjects discussed, such as that of "O Congresso e a Justiqa," have exceptional value to the political student here in Brazil, and it is to the hoped that the book will have a wide circulation for this reason, if not for its excellent style and great erudition.

OFFEE NOTES

—The cultivation of coffee and sugar in San Donningo is being pushed with much energy and the next crups promise well.
—In the month of Mach there were shipped from Victoria 10,307 bags of coffee of which 10,077 were for foreign countries and 230 for the northern ports of Brazil.
—In the state of Chiapas, Mexico, a Japanese cruppany has purchased a largetract of fertile lands. They will he cultivated by Japanese peasants, who will devote themselves manly to growing coffee, infacco and the other tropical plants especially adapted to the Mexican climate, —Merchants' Resistence.

adapted to the Mexican climate.—Merchants' Review.

—The Colon telegram which stated that the receipts of Central American coffee were smaller this season than usual and that the erm promises to be small, and which was printed in this paper list week, is contradicted by the following despatch from Panama: "Advices from Valparasas, Chili, to the Star and Herals, say: "The coffee crop of Central Aperica is being rapidly and successfully gathered, if we are to judge from the great quantity which is brought to this port by the Pacific Mall steamers for conveyance across the Panama Rail-road for Adantic steamisty lines. The steamers City of Sydney and Barraconia, which arrived at this port on the 19th inst., Irrought 10,000 bags and 18,200 bags of coffee respectively. This unikes a total of 96,044 frought in this port since the commencement of the year."—Merchants' Reviewa, March 6. The facts may be all tight, but something is evulently wriving in the geography of this item.

Business Notes

-1n the city of Rio Grande beef is selling at to reis a kilu.

—In the city of Rio Grande beel is seining at 240 reis a kiln.
—At Victoria, capital of the slate of Espirito Santo, keef is selling at 1\$400 per kilo.
—On Thursday only one beef was slaughtered at the Nichter oy station.
—It is estimated that the Cuban revolution will cost the people of the United States this year at least \$40,000,000 in the increased cost of sugar.
—The state savings hanks are soon to have new regulations. Let us hope that like interests and security of depositors will be as carefully protected as are those of the state.
—We are infirmed that the Friburga palacete in Run do Cattete has actually here purchased by the federal guvernment for 3,000,000\$, and that the President will soon occupy it as his official residence.

Hence.

—The state government of Rio de Janeiro has authorized its representative in Emope to make a contract for the transportation of 2,000 Pottuguese and Spanish emigrants destined for that state.

utures and Spanish emigrants destined for that state.

—According to the report of the governor of Amazonas the production of rabber in that state anatured to 9,220,460 kilogrammes in the year ended on June 30, 1895, against 8,837,462 kilogrammes in the previous year.

—The Diavis Popular says that the importers of termouth are re-expuring that atticle because of the taxes. There also seems to be some blunder about it. The editor is informed that while vermouth pays (ap reis a kilo duty in Rio de Janeiro, it is hurdened with 6825 a kilo in Santos!

—At Pard Capt. Indo Gualberto da Costa and Jose Maria that Silva Indoe invented a machine for breaking the huils of Brazil auts. They claim that with this machine they can hull tool betalires in eight hours, whele you can full tool betalires in eight hours, whele you con the lood betalires in eight hours, whele you con file tool betalires in eight hours, whele you con file tool endougher in that time.

On the 31st ult, closed the period for paying the accounts of 1895. After that date all unpaid accounts fall into "exercise findes" and must wait for special appropriations. As the delay in the great majority of cases Is due to official dilitorines in auditing accounts, this method of pustioning payment is nothing but deliberate dishonestry.—According to the Diario Psynlar of São Paulo the proprietor of a glass factory in that city has been informed that a similar establishment in Roo de Janelro enjoys a considerable alactement in freights over the Contral railway. This the Paulista manufacturer considerable alactement in freights over the Contral railway. This the Paulista manufacturer considerable alactement in freights over the Contral railway. This the Paulista manufacturer considerable alactement for March slowed foil new entries aggregating 497-128500, and 868 withdrawals aggregating 452-2698577. The lalance on deposit with the government on March 31st was 7,039,168845. If now the state is not responsible for the safe serious lisks in leaving it in such hands.—It is stated that the contract for the muchase of the Friburgo palace, on Rua do Catette, by the government will be signed to-day or to-morrow. When the official residence of the President of the republic is transferred to this landilag, the department of interior and justice will, in is said, occupy Itamaraty palace. The building now accupied by that department will be suged for the public archives.

—The custom-howe has arbitrarily increased the duties on kerosene from 120 to 200 reis per kilo.

repunic is transerred to this building, the department of metior and justice will, it is said, occupy liamaraty palace. The building now necupied by that department will be used for the public archives.

—The custom-house has arbitrarily increased the duties on kerosene from 120 to 200 reis per kilo. The increase thus naise is equivalent to about 2500 per case of 10 gallons. The price of the Friburgo palace, which the government is about to buy, is said to be 3,000,000\$. At this rate low many poor families will have to deprive themselves of hight in order that the government may liny the Filingrop palace.

—According to the Minicipio there has arisen a shameful speculation in Cumpunas on account of the epidemic thee. The demand for chickens and eggs for the sick has of currse largely increased, and the dealers, who are said to be chiefy Indians, have therefore increased their prices. Chickers are now sold at 25500 to 35000, and eggs at 300 reis each. It will be some counton for the Minicipio to know, perhaps, that we have been pay-the "epidemic prices" here in Riu for a long time.

—Last year the receipts of the Companitu Carrungem Pluminenses was 664,508\$250 and the expeditiones 51,7138\$270, leaving a balance of 147,108\$560. The winders of the Company owns 339 mules valued at 67,800\$ and 100 horses valued at 25,000\$. The vehicles belonging to the company are valued at 67,800\$ and 100 horses valued at 25,000\$. The vehicles belonging to the company is six. Its capital is 1,200,000\$.

—An interesting question or two has aisen in Buenos Aires over the right to tax property-owners for street paving. It has heen the practice to rasces the cost upon the properties fronting on the street paved, and it is also permitted the authorities to repave, or authorize new kinds of pavement as often as they please. This occasions a very burdenrome tax. The questions are: Is it right to charge a general public improvement on a few property-holders? And should the municipal authorities have the right to outer repavement any leasur

subscriters. The capital of the company is 750, 1000\$. The lipe between the two cities consists of 16 wires.

—The second trial of the new asphalt pavement in the 2nd inst. was guonounced a great success. The opening and repairing experiment occupied less than two hours. A cart loaded with 16 metite toos of cement was driven over the pave, ment without leaving an identation. The prefect and several aldermen were present. It its sand that a proposal has been made to just down an asphalt pavement in the Rua do Onvidor, and that the prospects are good that it will be accepted. The Jornal thinks, however, that a better experiment would be to extend this first section up through Rua S. Pedro, which carries a very heavy traine and used-repaivine.

—The River S. Francise and its trilutaties are now mavigated by five stern-wheel and two side wixed steamboats and 13 steam launches. Two more steamboats are in construction and will, it is exjected, be finished this year. The quantity of merchandise carried in these steamers is estimated at 40,000 tous per annum and is said tu be rapidly increasing. Merchandise can now he caaried in 10 days to a distance which formerly required a journey of three months. The principal articles of merchandise carried on these steamers are sait, dry goods, groceries, tohacco, hides, sugar, coffee and mangaleira rubber. The water way unvigated is 1,306 kilometres on the Riv S. Francisco, 254 on the Riv Grande, 193 on the Riv Orrande, 193 on the Riv Orrande, 193 on the Riv Orrande, 193 on the Riv Orrande and Corrente, making a total unconsent the course of the research of the research of the rivers Paracaú and Corrente, making a total unconsent the reverse marked on which courses.

Grande, 193 on the Kio Tret' and do not the rivers Paracatú and Corrente, making a total uf 2,925 kilometres.

—The new tariff is couched in such ambignous language that even un articles on which congress, intended to reduce the dutes the carson-hune-sees its way to increase them. Kerosene, for instance, paid last year 80 cs. per kilo and the surtax of 50% making altogether 120 reis. In revising the tariff the duty on this article was fixed at 160 reis, less 30%, and it was declared that fractions of less than 40 reis should not be counted. This would reduce the duty firm 120 to 100 reis per kilo, which, as the debates show, was the intention of congress, kerosene being the light of the poorer chases, which congress, me couprensation for the hurrlens that it has imposed on them, showed a willingness to layor in some respects. The inappetur of customs, however, has tound its the tariff some provision which, in his opinion, justifies him in collecting 200 teis per kilo, and this is what importers are now obliged to pay.

FINANCIAL NOTES

FINANCIAL NOTES

The cash balance in the Caixa Economica of S. Paulo amounted on the 31st ult. to 7,000,000\$.

The customs receipts at Cearlamounted last month to 948,115\$129, against 329,626\$802 in March 1895.

At Santos the customs receipts amounted last month to 4,128,932\$779, against 329,626\$802 in March 1895.

The second half of 1895 the customs receipts at Pernambuco amounted to 12,581,800\$601,against 12,215,262\$605 in the second half of 1894.

On the 31st ult., which was the last day of the term fixed for cullecting daties under the old schedule, the enstoms receipts at this port amounted to 1,140,303\$800.

The governor of the state of Expirito Santo denies that the money with which he is paying the interest on the state's fueign delt comes out of the uroduct of the respective loan.

The municipality of S. John Nepomuceno, Minas Geraes, has horrowed 400,000\$ of the Caixa Economica Particular of Ours Petto for the construction of sanitary works in that town.

The municipal chamber of S. Joho de Nepomuceno, Minas Geraes, has horrowed from the Caixa Economica of Our Pretto for the construction of Minas Geraes, has horrowed from the Caixa Economica of Our Pretto the sum of 4000.

The treasury receipts of the state of Amazonas,

The treasury receipts of the state of Amazonas,

menon, Minas Geaes, has horrowed from the Caixa Economica of Ouro Freto the sum of 400,000%, which is to be employed in smittary improvements.

—The treasury receipts of the state of Amazonas, according to the reput of the governor, amounted in the eight months ended Feb. 20, to 8,967,997-\$176, or 507,597\$176 more than the estimated amount of revenue for the whole year. The dishursements of the treasury of the region months amounted to 7,179,0798330. The easily latance in the treasury on Feb. 29, was 2,778,3218,481.

—No solution has yet been given to the quantities of the whole year of the receipt on the farrast and Santa Callairms savings lunks. Their cash deposits were scheef during the revolution, and the depositors are now asking the government to restore them. The government has thus far declined all responsibility. Would it not be well to bring the question before the supreme court to determine whether the government can evade such a responsibility. —The returns for the calendar year 1895 were closed at the Victoria custom-house on the 31st ult, the total teceipts having been 1,233,750,746. The receipts of the first quarter of the current year were 495,9158767, against 147,8268473 in the same period of last year. The March teceips of the state receivabra were 74,450,437, at which 35,6498790 were from the export duty on coffee. The trade of Victoria is certainly increasing very rapicily.

—In his issue of March 7th the editor of the South American Journal, the subsidized organ of the Brazilian legation in London, thus disports himself on the subject. That yellow-lever is interfering with our exports and hus depressing exchange, will be a startling piece of information to the Paiz even. He says:

"The lall which has taken place in Rio exchange is not attiliated, by those lest competent to form a judgment, to any polition for grave commercial causes of uneasives of seponisations for a pacific arrangement of Brazil's hounday dispute with France led to an appeciation in the current quotations for the securiti

COMMERCIAL

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-thry 8 1116 d
Present value of the Unathian mit exist goods 3504, on the office of the part of of the part

\$364-8 50[52. Soveneigns closed at the Belsa with huyers at 2657[3]. Solveneigns closed at the Belsa with huyers at 2657[3]. Sellen as 2659[5] on the street molhing was doing.

April 1—There was no special chance in the market, all the blanks posting 8 1316, and the Bhitish Bank was rivaring the Belsa with the Belsa was a street and the Belsa was a street at the street of the s

hands.

April 6-The posted rate was unchanged at 8 1316, and the April — The posted rate was unchanged at \$ 1,116, and the market was quiet and gendy cluthing the day. Our market was the telephone of the state of SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

March 30.

7 Apolices, 5s	969	3	Apolices,	1895.	944
17 do	958	12	do	••••	943
иоп\$ do		209	do	regist.	947
300 deb.L'dna 100\$	9 500	13	do	•	945
300 ,, Sorocabana 25 h.n. C.R S.Paulo		40	do	• • • •	944

Banks.

so Commercial		20 Lav. e			500
34 Commercio, 28. 2	o6	100 Republ	ica.,	146	
50 Constructor	10 500	14 Rural,	25	117	

Miscellanrous.

		0 Brazil 130	202 Melli, no Br. 40%	3
	March	311		
3	Apolices,	58 960	150 Apolices, 1895. 947	
23	do	956	150 do regist. 94:	
36	do	955	150 Emp. Mun*pal. 169	
20	do	934	200 deb L'dna 100\$ 9	50
1.210	₹ do	96	320 , Sorocabana 65	
11	do 4	(S 1,340	100 ,, Geral £ 20,	60

	B	lanks.				
Constructor Lav.e Comin 28			8	Republica. do	••••	501
April 1.						

16	Apolices,	1895	943	1	Apolice, 5	s	95
4	do		940	3	do		95
5	do		941	155	hn Cr.R1.	Braz.	5
- 0	4						

00	Constructor	10	500 90	Republi	ica	146	
10	Nacional	212	27	do		145	
8	Rural	233	910	do	25	65	
		81	iecellanean				

teria Nac... 27 120 Torrens..... 75

1 Apolice, 5s.,	gfo	22 Apolices, 481,320
57 do	956	60 do 95 regist, 942
500\$ do	951/4	200 deb, L'dna100 F 9 250
20 hn. C. R. B. gold	74	56 ,, Sorocabana 64

20	min C. M.D.gold	/1	20	11 130100	· Dieni		
			Bruks,				
15	Commercial	207	365	Republica		146	
22	Dep. e Desc	105	10	do	28	64	500
5	Republica	146	500 450	do		65	

14 do 145 500 40 Conf.Ind.mil. . 225 200 Loteria Nac. .. 26

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED

Assets :

· Capital, im-called	
Bills discounted	
Bills receivable,	12,405,552 500
Head office and branches.	11,984,957 690
Loans, current accounts, etc	3,021,825 980
Securities for accounts current, etc	4,167,800 000
Sundry accounts	2.093,659 430
Cash	7,516,161 100
Liabilities:	50,131,644\$520
Capital subscribed	13,333,333 \$330
Deposits in account current, withour interest ,	8,277,250 910
do with interest	4.212.220 050

do with interest,	4,212,220 95	0
do fixed maturity	1,744,368 17	0
Head office and branches	4,271,347 28	0
Securities for accounts current, etc	4,117,840 00	o
Sundry accounts	13,504,374 98	0
Bills payable	620,948 890	0
* 1 45 **		-

El RO. F. Rio de Jaueiro, 1st Apill, 1866. For Loudon and Brazilian Bank, Limited, J. Mackenzic, Manager. F. Brand, Accountant. 50,131,644\$520

BRASILIANINCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

BALANCE SHRET, 31ST MARCH, 1896.

Assets:		
Capital, un-realized (1 mark - 1\$000)		
Guaranteed accounts		
Head office, branches and agencies		
Bills receivable		
do discounted	14, 277, 466	552
do pledged		
Securities pledged		
do deposited		
·Cash in current funds	13,763,842	445

80,034,085\$062

Liabilities	00193490034	
Capital subscribed (1 mark = 1\$000)	10,000,000\$	1000
Deposits in account current;		
With interest	9,970,989	042
Without interest	8,131,587	610
Head office and branches		
Deposits with fixed matmity		
Securities pledged and on deposit	16,258,364	175
-Sunday accounts	5 ALL 608	482

83,934,685\$062 E. & O. E. Krah-Petersen, Directors.

COFFEE SHIPPERS IN MARCH.

Automatite 13 and	PILKS.
Arbuckla Brothers	26, 342
W. F. Mc. Laughlin & Co	19,000
Wills, Schmilinsky & Co	17,550
Steinwender, Stoffregen & Co	14,260
I l. W. Doane & Co.	11,011
Norton, Megaw & Co	8,313
Edw. Juhnston & Co	9,313
Zenha, Ramos & Co	7,812
Ornstein & Co	1.764
Gustav Trucks & Co	4,461
Haid, Rand & Co.	4,343
Part Make Committee	4,340
Karl Valais & Co	4,200
Cunha Freire Primos	3,870
Karl Krische	2,457
Sequeira & Co	1.718
Robillard, Itaga & Co	1,400
Disa Pereira, Almeida & Co	1,194
Rich, Rieitier & Co.	1,190
Pierre Pradez	
1. W. B. Purchas	1,137
Ed. Ashworth & C.	1,100
Sundage	1,053
Saudnes	3,476
Total	141.026

	and for the first quarter of the year;	
		ours.
	Azbuckle Brothers	98,785
	W. F. Mc Laughlin & Co	44,200
i		43,566
ı	Wille, Schmilinsky & Co	37,757
ı	Steinwender, Stoffregen & Co	
ı	Edw. Johnston & Co	34,410
ı	Karl Valuis & Co	29,076
ı	Ornstein & Co.	20,999
ı	Gustay Trinks & Co	18,540
ı	Vant Villab	18,5/1
ł	Karl Krische.	18,230
ı	Zenha, Ramos & Co	17,215
ı	Rich, Riemer & Co	15,982
ı	Norton, Megaw & Co	13,851
ı	Hard, Rand & Co.	11,747
ı	Levenno & Co	I1,304
ł	Frank Norton A Co	10,000
Į	Cunha Ficire Primos.	
ı	Robillard, Braga & C	10,902
Į	Comp. Geral Commercio e Industria	9,150
ì	Dias Pereira, Almeida & Co.	6,543
ı	Pierre Pradez	6,117
ı	Accessed Tarrish & Co.	1975
ł	Auguste Lenba & Co	5,075
ł	Seigneira & C	5,001
ì	P. S. Nicolson & Co	4,010

P. S. Nicolson & Co. J. W. B. Purchas Wilson & Co. Phirps Bothers & C. Pecker & Co. Edw. Ashworth & Co. Edw. Ashworth & Co. Fratelia Cresta & Marini. C. F. Keller & Co. P. Keller & Co.

MARKET REPORT.

Exports.

EXPORTS.

Coffee — The subserported for the foar working days of the past week were about 5,000 bags, of which 3,000 bags were sold on Saturday, and the tone of the market was flot, with quactions lower and somewhat irregular. As the Easter soliday have now over dealers appear rather more topoffil, and are generally expecting a renewal of business, and also on a more evenly distributed seels, than has bately been the case. But the stocks abroad decrease very slowly, and it the reported figures are concet, viz: visible supply on the 1st inst 157,000 tons, of which over 100,000 tons in European stocks, the expected demand, it seems to us, can only come from the United States. At the same time there are European stocks, the expected demand, it seems to us, can only come from the United States. At the same time there are European stocks in the market, which cause to us, can only come from the united propers. At the same time there are European stocks in the market, which cause to us, can only come from the Control of the secretity of suitable grades, and early receipts of new coffees an elikely to feeth very high prices. With the present average of receipts any increase in the demand would certainly cause an advance here.

The maket opened on the 3cth alto, with No. 7 quoted at 18300—218503, and 018500 about the piree for business, and on the following day 018000 was spoken of, but, there was nothing doing and quotations were considered nominal. On the 1st about 2,000 bags were sold, and were reported to have established the basis of 10.8800 pen areola for No. 7, but opinious differ this menting as to the quotation, which varies from 80500 to 015000, and as there is some demand both for Europe and the United States the real position will probably transpire to-morrow.

In Smittos the reported sales for the week were 10,000 bags, and the market has been quiet, but without change in the quotations of 15500 per positions, for good urgare, Receips were 11,800 bags, shipments 10,000 bags, all for Europe and the stock in Saurday evening was estimated to be 144,000 bags.

thags. The shipments since out last report have been:

10, 217	bags	for th	e United States
2,761	,,		Europe
_		31	Cape of Good Hop
1,940	.,		River Plate, etc.
4,500			Constwise
18,227	bags.		

The vessels sailed with coffee are ;

United States:	bugs.
far. 28 New York Br str Manitobn	14,993
Europe :	
lar, 28 Hamburg Ger str Beigrano	764
Copenhagen do	2,865
Elsewhere:	
far. 29 Port Elizabeth Dan ing Amete	3,500
31 Cape Town Swed lng John	3,930
pr. 2 River Plate Fr str Matapan	498
Coastwise, Sundry steamers	4,981
The eleganness in March was district a cotton	

Coasiwise, Suitary steamers	
carances in March were divided	as follows:
	bags.
United States	97,492
Europe	22,510
Cape of Good Hope	10,430
River Plate etc	4,823
Constwise	15,317
Total.	150,512

Receipts for the past week were 22,426 bags, against 30,451 bags for the preceding week and 15,977 bags for the week before. In transit receipts were 1,158 bags.

Official quotations, per 10 kilos, on Saturday we

Ordinary 181. 14\$775-15\$320
Good and 14\$775-15\$320
Good and 13 890-14 639
Ordinary 2nd ... 13 073-14 848
and the Asim was advanced to 1\$400

Stocks were this morning estimated to be 77,492 bags, in all

U	ů	C	0	FF	EE	A	T	RI	0	D	E	JA	N	EIRO.
Receipts at Santos bags	Steamer freight - 0 primare	N. Y. Sp.i quot. No. 7	do 140. 8	N. Y per 3	Average quot. No. 7.	Stock	Total shipments bags	., Coastwise	River Plate, etc	Cape	Europe	Shipments U. States	Receipts bags	270
2,000	20-20 /	13 % 0	20 600	21\$400		70,589	4.620	1,809	498	;	,	Z.313	3,926	Mar. 30
3,800	3 3	13 % 6	20 000	21\$400		66,212	6,671	2500	;	;	:	4.171	2,294	Mar. 31
81,200	;	:	:	1		;	143.936	10,671	5,321	ro,430	20,633	96.83r	87,720	Totals since 18t Mar
4,000	8 75	13 3/4 6	19 950	z0\$903		67.342	4.990	;		:	2.761	2,229	6,120	Apr. 1
1 1	:	2 7 8 8 1	1	:		68.798	:	;	:	;	:	:	1,456	Apr. 2
1 1	;	:	;	,		70,749	:	:	;	1	;	:	1,951	Apr. 3
25-30 6	8 78	:	19 950	20\$900		73.123	2,946	:	1,442	:	1	1.504	5,3 70	Apr. 4

11111 74.492 Rio de Janeiro, 6th April, 1896.

4,630 3,035 1,865 1,750 1,748 1,500 1,360 1,000 6,393

ys of bags	8	986	4.	761	216	r Apr
flot.	,s	10		~ 5	:	sinc ,

747,20 Totals e ist July 54.169 54.169 54.169

Apr.

since 1

Imports.

Imports.

The holidays have restricted still further the rey musatifactory movement in the markets, but they are now over, and it is to be hoped that some improvement will be seen, atthough there are no marked signs of it. Flour has been it good supply, both the United States and the River Plante contributing to increase the stock, which, after a very dail month, is now considerable. Importers, are however firm, and American flour is only very slightly lower than has treek. There have been fin supplies of land, park and codifish, and another steamer is in with rice, but retail institutions are still about muchanged. Two cargoes of Pitch pine and a small tot of White have arrived; as the supply of the former is likely to be very moderate for the next two months, brokers are now reporting the market steadier, but the receipts in Much were very large, nearly one-thind of the annual supply. There are no marked changes in the other acticles we intote. Exchange has still been steady, and as every day now either relances—or, penhaps transfers—the annount of collections falling due there speciate to be a little better feeling, sithoug any senious advance in a 12x does not ween to be expected.

Flour—Receipts since our last report have been,

Prout-Receipts since our list report have be	cu,
Cutonia, fram Baltimore	6,500 bris.
Good News, do	6,540 ,,
Drucon lin, do	u,8co ,,
Turtish Prince, from New York	500 ,
Argu, from the River Plate, 6,332 bag	3,166
White Wings, do 13,422	6,711

Trieste	nominal.
Richmond >st	33\$000-33\$2 0
do 211d	nominal.
Baltimore (81	33 000-32 250
do 211d,	32 500-32 750
Western and Interior	32 500-33 250
River Plate	иб 000—29 000
Count MODe	

Spruce Pins -No receipts, and the nominal quotamons re 70,5000 - 71,5000 per doz.

are 705000—715000 per 004.

Swedish Pine—Brokers report the market steady at 75\$000—75\$000 per 10π, for red and 73\$000—75\$000 per 10π, for white deals.

for wine deals.

Keroaene—The Turkish Prince brought 1,000 PANO,
Jobbers fluote at 105020—105500 per case, according 10
quantity and conditions.

Johnson sport as the conditions.

Turpentine—Receipts are 30 cases per Defectivit, and read quotations of 90—960 rs. may be continued.

Runis—Receipts have been 700 bits per Cataria, 300 bit. The Cataria of the Catar

of food-18500.

Indian Corn-Receipts are reagy bays per ComAnor, and yo lags per Roma, from the River Plate Renai quatations of \$5.00 per long are unchanged.

Hay—The Atgo brought to bales from Montevulco. List quotations of 140—150 to be from Montevulco. List quotations of 140—150 to specify to the Commission of t

Bran-Receipts nil and native is higher, at 44700-Coal-Receipts since our law are the second of the

al-R	eceipts si	nce our last report have been :	
		Rollo, from Newcastle,	
2,138	.,.	William Branfort, from Leith.	
2,135		Nithabile, do.	
2,901	- 11	Falls of Dec, from Cardiff.	
1,025	10	Kifanda, ila	
2,831		Cumrose, do.	
783	- 11	Cathaya, from Sunderland,	

1,039 ... Elliblit, from Greenock.
All to empanies and dealers.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MARCH 30.

SUNDERNADD—Bi ik Guthiya: 790 1005; Francis; 65 ik coal to Wilson Sons & Co

coal to Wilson Sons & Co

MA 8. 31.

Brunswick - Bi bk Aurign; 815 tons; Jones; 5) ds pine to

P. P. Passos.

Camz -Swed bk Novletjirmen; 662 tons, Sumlvall; 51 ds, salt to order. Sain to order,

Montesymbo — Spain lik Concrécion; 555 tous; Riezi; 13 desandres to Gustavus Guilgeon & Co

APRIL, 1.

Baltinner-Amering Good Pries, (76 tons; Mynck 4) ds; smadries to Wilson & Co.
CARDIEF - Nor lik Bifondo, 700 tons; Olsen, 45 ds; coal to Brazilian Goal Co.

HAZIMA CONTO APPL. 3

GRENNOZY—Nor. bk. Kl hha; 757 1008, Andreasen; 40 ds; coil to Belinno Radiigues. & Co.
Birenos Aires.—Be lug White Wingo; 395 1008; Temple

CANAVIERAS - Ger Ing Jaquini; 279 1008; Nepto; 10 ds.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Cape Town—Swelling John; 240 tons; Stabre; coffee Barnapos—Bring Kibbinan; 282 tons; Grafton; ballast APRIL :

Start Island ... Br ship Nevenber Hall; 1575 tons: Crawford,

ballast.

BARHADOS—I I al bk Orég: 772 tous, Muntoli; do.

BARHADOS—I I al bk Orég: 772 tous, Muntoli; do.

BARHADOS—I al bk Orég: 772 tous, Muntoli; do.

BARHADOS—I al bk Orég: 772 tous, Muntoli; do.

PRINA MUNTO—Port bk Paran da Guina—S42 tous; Saraiva, sumbres.

APR, 5.
Pit LABELITIA — Port bk Pentherise: 437 (2018) Barreto bullasi.

Barranos—Amer ing *Dorne* 875 tons: Thompson, do Barranos—Amer isk C. Sonthard Hardbert; 992 tons Sonthard, do.

There have been fair supplies of lard, pork and godfish, and	A dyinu.	Oporto	
another steamer is in with rice, but retail quantations are still	Australia	Briniswick	
about muchanged. Two cargoes of Pitch pine and a small	Arcelina	Орогы	
lot of White have arrived; as the supply of the former is likely	Armfinu	Leith	13 Feb.
to be very moderate for the next two months, brokers are now	Angioletta R	Pensacola	3 March
reporting the market steadier, but the receipts in March	A riseus	l'ensicola	
were very large, nearly one-thinl of the annual snuply.	Bonderer (str)	Glasgow	29 Feb.
There are no marked changes in the other articles we quote,	Birnam Wood	Pasca gonla	
Exchange has still been steady, and as every day now either	Bessie Hamilton	Sumledand	27 Feb.
reduces-or, perhaps transfers-the amount of collections	Bille	Rangson	ıı Feb.
falling due there appears to be a little better feeling, although	Canning	Savannali	8 Feb.
any serious advance in rates does not seem to be expected.	Cwhenelnes	Hambing	20 Feb
Flour-Receipts since our last report have been.	Cnpica	Hull	
Culonin, from Bahimore	Costa Lobo	Oporto	
Cont Manne de	Cypher	Swansea	14 Feb.
Donor Dr. de	Cubant	Livery of	12 Feb.
m	Constance	Rangoon	17 Feb
	Century	lersev	27 Feb.
Aign, from the River Plate, 6,332 bag 3,166	Cushier	Grimsby	27 Feb.
White Wings, do 13,422 6,711	Carveye	Rangoon	25 Feb.
26,217 brls.	Daiknana	New York	
The market has again been quiet, but importers continue	De Buy (str)	Middlesborg	3 March
fam, and prices of foreign flour are only slightly lower, while	Don Curvote	Penracola	
there has been a decline of 1\$-2\$000 per lift, in narre. As the past mouth was of very little movement, and the holidays.	Euroka (and for Santos)	New York	
are along over. There is come expectation that a butter demand !	Effendi		
will some oppear. Stocks are estimated to be obout \$4,000	Elsbeth	Swanser	
DIS, OF WHICH \$2,000 DIS ATHEIRCAN AND TOOM DIS. RIVEL	Evin's Isle.	Glasgow	o March
Plate in first hands, and hokers quote as follows, viz:		Cardiff	10 March
Trieste	Else	Rangoon	
do and nominal,	Ethel	New York	
Baltimore 181	Firth of Forth	Rangoon	8 March.
do 20d	Gwribabti	Pensacola	
River Plate 16 000-29 000	Glenogle	Cardiff	to March
Local Mills 28 000—32 000	Guhlregu	Pascagonla	22 Feb.
Lard-Receipts are 1.800 kegs per Catania, Delecarlia,	Hereward	Rangoun	26 Feb.
Good News and Turkish Prince, from the United States, and retnilers are still quoting George's lard at 800 rs. per	Het mes	Newcasile	6 Feb.
th, with native at 1\$050-1\$150 per kilogramme,	Indus	Marseilles	2 Feb.
Codfish - Receipts have been 2,060 tubs from New York	Johann Adolph	Hamburg	
nes Turkish Prince. The demand is now only for local con-	Totun	Cardiff	15 Feli.
sumption, but stocks are not excessive, and retail quotations are continued, viz; 50\$—52\$00> far Canadian tubs, and 57\$000—58\$000 for Notwegian cases.	Jolia Rollins.	Bultimore	76 Feb
575000—585000 for Noiwegian cases.	Lalls	Pensacol,	
Rice -Receipts are 46.814 bags per Foyle, from Bangkok, 1	Lamefield	Pensacola	
Retailers are still quoting Indian at 16\$500-17\$000 and	Langue (str)	Culombo	7 March
native at 17\$000-24\$000. Her bag.	Mayory	Rangeon	tr March.
Pork-Receipts have been 990 bils, 260 balf bils, per	Monvovia	Pensacola	
Cabula and Good News. American is still quoted, at retail, at 1\$360-1\$400 per kilo, but the better quality of native is	Mntho	Oporto	
ather higher, vizi 900-1\$500 per kilogramme.	Macedon	Pascagoula	
Pitch Pins - The Anriga brought 698,528 feet from	Muc (ikanish	Leith	it March.
Brunswick, to dealer, and the Fulfort, from Pensacula,	North Shir	Norfolk	
1,056,897 feet. Although the market is fully supplied for the mountent, brokers report the quotation steady at 72\$000 per	Normandy	New York	10 Feb.
doz.	Ola + 44	Hamburg	
White Pins-Receipts are 175.941, feet per Calanha	Pri sramance	Glasgon	
from New York, The market is firm at 215 rs. per foot.	Rockhurst	Nemport	

Sidmin Sound : Sound i Sounds Varjai	E)1		2 March.		TUKS			
Santa i Seunch Va jui	of Tanini.	Swansea	a ar Feb.	American	-			
Semich Va pai	C. Jan.,				560	Pal.	A1-060	
L'a fai	erg (str)	Hambur		lug Good News	670	Apr. 3	Macáo Balumore	. Wilson & C. Wilson & C.
	Dai o	Marseil	illes 11 March					
	6. 	Hambur	tg 21 Feb.					
Willies	end	Mobije	21 Dec	lng AlbertoCincha	1 142	Mar 23	P. Alegie	To order
A1	RRIVALS OF	F FOREIGN ST	TEAMERS.	Austrian bk Emma	260	Veb. 11	Marseilles,	To order
DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNED TO	British				l
A1 A0	1 V.	10. 10. 10. 10.	ls.	sp Mozambique bk Assyria			Hull	
30	Matapan Fi Aiga Nor Colernige Big	Bordeaux* gal River Plate 6d	Mes. Maritimes	sp Kast muin.			Cardiff, Pensacola	Haz Coal Co
30	Colernige Blg	Buenos Aires of	d Norton, M & C. Frias Hermanos Norton, M. & C. E. Johnston & C	sp Z. Ring sp M L. Barrill sp New City lng White Wings	1297	Mar. 4		Geral de C. &
3~	Lesreaulx Br Queensland Br	do 6d Glasgow 3id New York 27d	Norton M. & C	sp New City	1393	5		V. W.Gung &
317	Carama Gr	New York 27d	E. Johnston & C	ling White Wings	495		Pascagoula.	Azevedo, B.P.
31	Nithsdale Br			bk Tapiere	376	12	Pensacola .	B. Redrigues &
21	Foyle Br Lydia Gr	Ranguon* 501l Buenos Arres 6d	Ferra, Sob. & C. E. Johnston & C			16	Pensacola.,	Geral de C. & Geral de C. & Beaz, Coal Co
31	Campana Fi Orellana Bi	Soutos 111	Chargeurs Réunie	bk Grenada	639		Pensacoli	Bratz, Coal Co
Spi 16	Oreilana Bi Orissa IIr	Liverpool* 19d Vulparaiso* 15d	Wilson Sons & C	bgGwy'yenC'stle	7;8	10	Liverpont	Geral de C & I
1.1	Vilna Arg	B. Aires 616d	Cannivrana & C	lug Genesta	417 298			
1 1	Habshing Gr Perto Alegre Gr	Santos 19li ilo 18h	11. Stoltz & C.	bg L. G. Crosby sp Nilesp Alex. Yeats	2079	18	Mossoró Leith Cardiff. Swansea	John Moore & Gas Co.
2.	Parahyba F1		E Johnston & C ChargemsRénnis	sp Alex. Yeats	1470	19	Cardiff	B. Redrigues &
2 (Cii Deny Bi	Antwerp' 44d	T DAIRSON & Co.	bg Aldine	376	21,	Rosario	Brisz, Cit. Co.
2 1	Defecarlia Gi Comrose Bi	Antwerp* 44d New York* 37d Cardiff 26d	E. Johnston & C.	I bg Blenheim l	314	28	Paspebiac	Braz. Cu.l Co. To order L. A. Magalla I hedim, R. & Braz, Coal Cu. Wilson Sone &
2 1	Enland Br	Pensaeola# 33d	Mess Maritimes To order	bk F. Rolla sp Falls of Dec. :	878	28	Shields	I hedim, R. &
2 (Corniga Nor	Lin Plata 6d	W. Samson & C.	bk Cathay	1844	30	Cardiff. Sunderland.	Wilson Sons &
317	Manuka Br Colombo It	Antworp* 344		bk Anriga ing White Wings	790 515	31	Brunswick .	F. P Passer
3 1	Las Palmas II	Genon* 25d	Frat. Cierta & M. La Veloce	ing White Wings	395	Арь 3	B. Anes	To order
3 1	Bearn Fr	River Plate* 7d New York* 28d Buenos Aires 5d Rio Grande* 10d Buenos Aires 7d	Karl Valais & C	Danish				
4	Tuckish Pr. Br Julia Park Br	Buenos Aires 5d	W. Samson & C.	bg Haabet			Allen	
41)	Inlia Park Br Mnewe Gr	Rio Grande* rod!	Il Stoltz & C	I ling Manie Suphie	244	Mar. 18	Hambing.	To order C. Schnitzplan
5 5	Kingsland Br S. of Mag'lan Bi	Blienos Aires 7d		ling Sylphe	149	21	Mussoro	A. O. Mala
5 1	Don's Br	Rosario* 10d	Rin Flour Mills	Dutch				
5 1	Nile Br B. Aires Gr		Royal Mail					
5 C	Gellivara Br	Unmburg* 2411 La Plata 16d	E. Juliuston & C To order	bg Vlaanderen	467	Sept.13	Hambing	C. Heckshei &
				German				
DEF	ARTURES U	F FOREIGN 8	TEAMERS.	bk Marie	390 i	Feb. 7 1	Marseilles.	To order
ATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARCO	bk Frieda Mahn. Ing Joaquim	1297	11 6	Marseilles Antwerp, Can'erras (A. Avenier & C. C. F. Keller & C
""	MANA	WHERE TO	CARGO		279	1 pr. 5	All eiras	J. F. Keller &C
- 1				Italian				
ar 31 C	lampana Fr	Havie*	Smidries	14: Alpino		-h 10 h	Amerilles 1	0
31 C		Santos	də də	bk Alpino bk Rosa	853 0	In. 13 1	ensacola	E. Ou & C. Edificadora Co. V. W. Grim & C Geral de C. & L
or i ii	Variling Gr	do	ilo	ble Corn. Zum	630	13	debile	. W. Gmm &C
2 (.)	atama Gr 1	llo Liverpoul*	do ilo		975	25	ensacoia	Beind de C. A: I
2 It	taipa Biaz.	Glasgow [1	Ballast	Norwegian				
2,1.6	osreantx Br	Antwerp S	Sundries	bk O. Trygváson	000 3		emana da la	
2 (11		Bremen* Valparaiso*	do do	bk Fima	505	27 B	lyth	Teral de C. & 1 l'o order Braz Coal Co S. Rodrignes&C
2 M	latapan Fr	River Plate*	do	bk Rifondo	700 A	pı. i C	ardiff 1	Braz Coal Co
3 Fr	reshfield Br	St. John E	Ballast	bk Ellida	757	3 4	reenock H	. Rodingnes&C
3 A t	tala Br	Buenos Aires do	do do	Portuguese	- 1	1	- 1	
4 C 0	oleridge Blg	do New York	offee	bk Bella Fonn'sa	560 N	lar. 18 0	porto V	eiga Pinto & ('o order
4!1'c	orto Alagre Gr	Hambing' (S	Sindries		374	18 0	porto T	o oider
4 Co	ordilleras Fi	Marseilles* Santos	ilo do	Spanish	- 1			
4 Be	erenice Anst	do		bk Catalina	478 A	ar 9 M	lontevideo G	. Gulgeon & C J. Gudgeon& C
5 Co	elonibe It	do do	dn 3-	be Conception.	555	31 11	rontevideo C	. Gudgeon& (
5 Lat	nikish Pr Br	do do	do ilo	Stewarh				
5 Co	mkish Pr Br minga Nor cole Pr. Br	Buenos Aires B	Ballast	bk E ik	2 12			
5 CH	cole Pr. Br	New York	innihies	lik Henli	387 F	:b 25 L	o ndon W	Valter, C. & C feral de C. & 1 fo order
Touch	ıng at intermedi:	,		bk Nordsjernen 6	001	33 C	adiz T	eral de U. & I

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds -- Apr. 6th.

Circulation	Public	Funds	and the same	1
262,055,800\$ 105,000,000 124,642,000 18,541,500 24,761,500 16,868,500 7,329,000 4,000,000	Stock \$90 currency (apolices). Bands of 1805. Bands of 1805. Bands a** (gold), converted. Geld Lean, 1808, 699. Do do 1870, 45 50. Do do 1870, 45 50. State of Expirito Statio. of Mana Graces, \$50. of Rio de Janeiro, 670.			955\$000 — 950\$000 941\$000 — 944 000 931\$000 — 1,313 100 2,450 000 — 2,5 0 000
Capital	Bauks	Par	Last div.	
20,000,000 \$ 20,000,000 17,000,000 20,000,000 15,000,000 15,000,000 150,756,200	Commercial Commercia do and seijes Constructor Credito Movel Lavoura e Commercio do and seijes. Macional Brazilero. Kepublica do Brazilero. Emula e Hypothecano do and seiles	200\$ 200 200 200 100 200 100 200 100 100	8 hoo3 - Jan. 96 3 coo - Jan. 96 3 coo - Jan. 96 7 coo - Jan. 96 6 coo - Jan. 96 6 coo - Jan. 96 6 coo - Jan. 96 3 coo - Jan. 96 9 coo - Jan. 96 9 coo - Jan. 96 9 coo - Jan. 96	205\$co-210 000 205\$co-210 000 - \$3 0.0 10 500-11 00, -14 000 55 00-65 000 221 00-29 000 65 50-10 00 231 00-29 000 155 50-10 00 231 00-25 00 231 00-25 00 231 00-25 00 231 00-25 00 231 00-25 00 231 00-25 00
Capital	Railways	Par		
40,000,000\$ 16,000,000 62,000,000 24,000,000 70,000,000	Bahia & Minas	40\$ 100 200 75 200 200 60		12\$000— 14\$500 76\$000— 18 000— 21 000
Capital	Tramways	Par	Last div.	
14,000,000 \$	Jaidim Bolanico S. Christovão.	200\$	—Jan. 96 —Jan. 96	118\$000—125\$000 146 000—
Capita!	Mills	Par	Last div.	
10,000,000 \$ 6,000,000 \$ 50,000 \$ 1,200,000 \$ 1,200,000 \$ 2,00,000 \$ 2,000,000 \$ 360,000	Alliança Brazil Industrial Ganca Carnea Carn	200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	— Feb. 56 — Feb. 96 — Jan. 56 — Jan. 96 40 000 — Jan. 96 to coo - Feb. 96 600 p. a — Aug. 95 6 000 — Aug. 95 — Jan. 97 6 oco – Jan. 96	26:\$000—270\$000 —215 000 —-230 000

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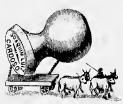
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